

CHINESE ARMY
LEADERS UNITE
TO OUST REDS

Chiang Kai-shek and Chang
Tso-lin Said to Be Nego-
tiating Compromise

UNREST REPORTED
ON UPPER YANGTZE

Defeat of Communists in Vi-
cinity of Kiangsi Threatens
American Interests

By Wireless

SHANGHAI, April 29—American interests are threatened, due to the defeat of the Reds in the vicinity of Kiangsi where the Reds are looting American and other missions, Chinese residences and stores. Chiang Kai-shek is swiftly pushing the Reds toward Kiangsi, precipitating a crisis and involving wholesale looting and menacing the British concession, where the remnants of the foreign population are concentrated. Meanwhile, the Fengtienists are crossing the Han River toward Peking, threatening Wuhan, following the surrender of two brigades of Chin Yung's soldiers, after a brief clash resulting in the Fengtienists capturing Yenchen and Luo stations.

It is believed that Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Tso-lin are negotiating a compromise. Meanwhile both are racing toward Wuhan, determined to exterminate the Reds.

The Chungking Consul, Walter Adams, has arrived here, after sealing the consulate. He left Chungking April 4. Interviewed, he stated that the Upper Yangtze was seething with unrest, but that the Lower Yangtze was quieter, despite the numerous Nationalist attacks against British and American warships. Mr. Adams is sailing for the United States on May 13.

The Conservatives continued their determined efforts to suppress the local agitation Wednesday. They broke up a meeting of civilian-clad soldiers, killing four, wounding 17, and arresting 157.

Shanghai is quiet. A series of mass meetings has been arranged for the month of May, including the Labor Day anniversary, the Japanese 21 demands' celebration, and the installation of the Nanking Government on May 30.

Stalemate Should Be Ended, Says Prof. Manley O. Hudson

SHANGHAI, April 29 (AP)—Having completed a study of the legal aspects of the situation in Shanghai, Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard Law School has come to the conclusion that the stalemate should be ended, "even if it is necessary to negotiate with the several Chinese governments simultaneously."

Professor Hudson, departing for Europe today by way of Siberia, gave his views in a statement to the press, in which he said:

"Shanghai is not like any other city in the world. The nearest approach to it is Tangier. My study of the situation led me to think that the control is more international in name than in fact. The consular officials have not enough authority to be called the real governing power."

"It seems to me inevitable that the present degree of irresponsibility by the local Government should not be permitted to continue indefinitely. Certainly the powers cannot rest content with their present helplessness in the situation."

"No one stands to gain from the stalemate, with armed forces entrenched behind barricades. The first opportunity to end it ought to be seized, even if it is necessary to negotiate with several Chinese governments simultaneously."

Communists Sentenced
PEKING, April 29 (AP)—Four Chinese Communists, including one (Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

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Pleads for More Trees

MARTIN L. DAVEY

REFORESTATION
SEEN AS FIRST
CURB ON RIVERS

Interstate Tree-Planting
Program Is Advocated for
Flood Prevention

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 29—An in-
terstate tree-planting program for
the areas at the headwaters of the
Mississippi River is proposed as a
first step toward permanent control
of flood conditions. Recognizing that
the outgrowth of the present emer-
gency will be a searching investiga-
tion of the causes of the recent
floods, the National Geographic Society
and the American Tree Associa-
tion, headed by Martin L. Davey
(D), Representative from Ohio, (as-
sociated with the Davey Tree Ex-
port Company), and bearing directly
on the present Mississippi flood situation.

Deforestation One Cause

Deforestation is one of the factors
contributing to the Mississippi flood
situation, it was said at the United
States Forest Service, although the
primary cause was laid to unusual
rainfall in the last several months.
Practically the whole length of the
Mississippi is deforested, and the forest
areas left at the headwaters are
small compared to the total length
where the trees have been removed
by destructive logging or by
destructive lumbering methods.

The Forest Service, it was recalled,
has all along been pointing out that
the presence of trees is essential in
the regulation of stream flow and
prevention of floods. Trees on the
banks of streams and at the head-
waters check the rapid melting of
snow and slow down the run-off after
rain.

The leafmold and forest litter soak
up the excess water and let it seep
out gradually. A factor of im-
portance in the present Mississippi flood
has been melting snow on the watersheds
of the Cumberland and Pitts-
burgh Rivers and other tributaries,
which have inadequate protection
from forest shelter, it was said at the
Forest Service.

"The Price of Folly"

Mr. Pack and Mr. Davey both at-
tributed the Mississippi flood in large
part to deforestation at the head-
waters of the river and its tribu-
taries. Telegraphing President Coolidge,
Mr. Davey said the emergency
"is part of the tragic price that we
must pay for our folly of forest de-
vastation."

Mr. Pack's statement declared that
the spring uprisings of the Missis-
sippi, Ohio and Missouri Rivers, "are
due largely to the lack of forests at
their headwaters. In the regions
drained by the streams the run-off
water is not absorbed as it should be."

The trees break the force of the
falling rain, it is declared, while the
forest floor acts as a sponge to re-
lease the rain gradually. Recalling
(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Tuning In
on Shipboard

With a portable set,
radio fans on ocean
voyages may while
away many happy hours
congregating the air for station-
ing in distant lands and observ-
ing the constantly varying
reception conditions. One
traveler heard from London,
Frankfurt, Rome, Madrid,
Prague, Barcelona, Monte-
real, and a score of other
can cities, as he will tell you

The
Christian Science
Monitor

Tomorrow
Radio Page

Women Voters Report Gains
in Political and Civic Fields

Retention of Direct Primary and Favorable
Factory Laws Among Accomplishments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 29—Recent
accomplishments of state branches
of the National League of Women
Voters were reported by leaders from
a number of the states at a luncheon
of the general council at the Con-
gressional Country Club. The "rec-
ognition list" was for the most part
a record of legislative victories in be-
half of political and social measures.

Some of the achievements were
presented by the following leaders
in their respective states:

Mrs. Edwin P. Thompson of
Laconia, N. H.—The State that de-
feated in one winter two bills di-
rected against the direct primary—
one for repeal, the other to provide
for a pre-primary convention.

Miss Agnes Hilton of Ohio—the
State where the league campaigned
to defeat a constitutional amendment
to repeal the direct primary—and saw
it voted down on Nov. 2 last by a
2-to-1 vote.

Mrs. Frederic Ogg of Wisconsin—
while not responsible for pushing
the league's permanent registra-
tion bill and has just received a tele-
gram of its passage by the second
house of the Legislature, with only
three dissenting votes.

48-Hour Week for Women

Mrs. Henry G. Leach of New York
The State that after a 14 years'
campaign has adopted a 48-hour
week for women in industry.

Mrs. George H. Crocker of Rhode
Island—The State that won an op-
tional jury-service-for-women in its
1927 Legislature.

Miss Gertrude Weir of North Caro-
lina—The State that has cut from 11
to 8 hours.

Mrs. J. E. Patton of Montana—
whose 1927 Legislature ratified the
child labor amendment by a vote of
10 to 1 in the Senate, and 78 to 15 in
the House.

Mrs. Clarence A. Knutson of Iowa.
Where the league got out the vote

FITTING SCHOOL
TO PUPIL'S NEED

Liberty Ideal in Education
Stressed at Progressive
Association Sessions

CLEVELAND, O., April 29 (Special)
—Progressive education is the
means through which city conditions
unfavorable to children can be out-
witted, Henry T. Bailey, director of
the Cleveland School of Art and of
the John Huntington Polytechnic In-
stitute, declared before the National
Progressive Education Association in
seventh annual conference here.

"Progressive education," Mr. Bailey
said, "stands for outdoor country
experiences for children, for first-
hand contact with life and farm
life and fundamental constructive ac-
tivities."

"It stands for familiarity with the
beauties of nature and with the beau-
tiful things of literature, music and
the arts; for a healthy social life
among children; for supervised ac-
tivity in the solution of the problems
of the daily life of the child; for
placing the child's best self in com-
mand of all his activities; for con-
tinued growth in insight, skill, taste,
and devotion to the highest, and
more efficient and joyful service for
the common good."

Tribute Paid Dr. Eliot

High tribute to the works of
Charles W. Eliot, late president
emeritus of Harvard University, both
as an educator and as a leader in the
public thought of his day, was paid
by Dr. Paul Huns, professor-emeritus
of Harvard, who was the first
professor of education in the United
States. Dr. Eliot was described as
the man who first conceived and put
into operation at Harvard University
the freedom of education for stu-
dents, now followed by every educa-
tional institution in the country.

More than 1000 public school
teachers and officials from many
parts of the United States are in at-
tendance at the convention of this
organization, which has a national
membership of 6000. Officials point
out that the Progressive Education
Association was organized in re-
sponse to a need for educational
methods to meet the changing re-
quirements of pupils.

Robinson G. Jones, superintendent
of the Cleveland public schools, wel-
comed the delegates.

Promoting Civic Idealism

"It is the spirit of the ideals which
you advocate that is changing educa-
tion, public and private, in Amer-
ica," Mr. Jones said. "Too often this
spirit is found only in private
schools. In Cleveland it is finding ex-
pression in the public schools. You
can give credit for this to the civic
idealism that is Cleveland's. This
community is more than ever proof
to the nation that progressive educa-
tion is for the masses, as well as
for the few."

Francis M. Froelicher, headmaster
of Oneida Country Day School,
Philadelphia, and president of the
association, speaking for the new
conditions in the average home of the
land, said:

"It is to the teacher that the child
must turn to find his problems. We
are here to talk over the best
means of meeting these propositions.
There are many people who think
the teacher cannot substitute for the
parents in the guidance of youth but
I see no cause to fear if the teachers
drop their autocratic attitude and
take a democratic attitude toward
their pupils."

Dr. Erich Hilla, councillor to the
Prussian state department, spoke on
the new education in Germany.

of sweep away the last barrier to the
holding of public office by women. A
constitutional amendment to make
women eligible for the state legis-
lature was carried 239,999 to 133,929.

Mrs. Arthur L. Bates of Maine and
Mrs. A. J. Diecher of Kansas—Two
of the five states that until this year
refused to accept federal funds under
the Sheppard-Towner Act. Legisla-
tures in both years just recently
appropriated funds to match
federal money available.

Mrs. W. W. Ramsey of Illinois—
The State which has developed the
most distinguished and well-es-
tablished system of citizenship schools.
A total of 47 in the last year, cover-
ing every section of the State.

On entire session of the council
meeting was devoted to group dis-
(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

WILLETT-SEARS
RULING GIVEN

Supreme Court Denies Peti-
tion to Plaintiffs
for Rehearing

The Massachusetts Supreme Court
today denied the petition of the plain-
tiffs for a rehearing of the Willett-
Sears case.

In the Willett-Sears case, on
March 10 defendants' exceptions were
sustained by the full bench and
judgment ordered for defendants.

The plaintiffs in the case were
George W. Willett and Edmund H.
Sears. The defendants were Robert
F. Herrick, F. S. Moseley & Co., Kid-
der, Peabody & Co., and individual
members of these firms.

Competent legal opinion is to the
effect that the State Supreme Court's
denial of the petition for a rehear-
ing of the Willett-Sears case is a
finality.

The Willett-Sears case has been be-
fore the courts of the Commonwealth
in one form or another since
February, 1920. The trial before the
Superior Court began Nov. 5, 1923,
and the jury verdict awarding plain-
tiffs \$10,534,108.07 damages was an-
nounced on Dec. 18, 1924. The trial
before the Supreme Court was speedily
filed, and arguments were heard in
November, 1926. On March 9 last
decision was announced, ordering
judgment for the defendants, mainly
on the ground that the general re-
lease given by the plaintiffs in the
spring of 1921 constituted an affec-
tive bar against any further legal
action.

Salvage of Lumber Waste
Sought Through New Uses

\$5,000,000 Fund Pledged for Educational Cam-
paign Covering Extensive Research

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 29—For research
and promotion of the proper uses of
lumber and timber products a
\$5,000,000 fund has been fully pledged
for a five-year educational campaign
to be conducted by the National
Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

The "notion of the association is
that it is entirely fitting that every
industry should present the value
of its products to the public and
seek to expand their use."

"Reforestation is an economic
question," said Mr. Wisner. "Tree
growing will pay." He announced
that whereas less than 10 years
ago there were only three commercial
forestry enterprises of substantial
importance, elsewhere than in
New England and New York, today
more than 100 big lumber companies
are engaged in reforestation
projects.

Wilson Compton, association secre-
tary and manager, said that the
forthcoming educational campaign
"marks the beginning of the largest
research and trade promotion enter-
prise ever undertaken in the lumber
industry; the first in which timber
owners and producers, distributors
and consumers alike have joined;
and the only one upon which the en-
tire organized labor industry has
ever been united."

A survey of the industry during
the 25 years the association has
functioned was presented by Mr.
Compton. It showed that the annual
volume of production and consump-
tion of lumber in the United States
a quarter of a century ago was almost
the same as it is today. The per
capita consumption has declined from
460 feet to 326 feet. Then there were
less than 3000 commercial and in-
dustrial uses for lumber and wood
and today more than 4000.

be advantageously used as raw ma-
terial by other branches, is obviously
a step in this direction. Your cam-
paign will undoubtedly stimulate in-
terest in research in the use of wood,
the expansion in use of its waste
products and the entire nation will
benefit by the plan.

Mr. Compton is organizing a re-
search survey of the industry during
the 25 years the association has
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volume of production and consump-
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capita consumption has declined from
460 feet to 326 feet. Then there were
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dustrial uses for lumber and wood
and today more than 4000.

man can get an expert on any sub-
ject. Habits, however, cannot be
purchased. Integrity, industry,
thrift and initiative are habits which
can be secured only through train-
ing. The last, unimpeachable, care-
less and indifferent life of a typical
college boy is undermining such
habits instead of developing them."

Robert O. Small, director of the de-
partment of vocational education in
the Massachusetts Department of
Education, presided at this morning's
sessions, which marked the second
day of the conference, attended by
industrial executives and leading
educators throughout New England.

To Enhance Graduate's Value

Amplifying his proposals for co-
ordinated personnel research, Pro-
fessor Hastings said if the results of
that work should only increase the
value of the college graduate to the
extent of \$3 a year, it would justify
the investment simply on an eco-
nomic basis.

He urged that industry supply the
colleges with more definite infor-
mation as to their "job specifications"
in order that the faculties might ex-
tend their curricula to cover the spe-
cific needs of the careers which stu-
dents are to follow.

He believed that the results of the
co-operative research which he pro-
posed—results which would be made
available to all colleges—would
mean substantial saving to industry.

BRITISH UNIONS
PLACE BAN UPON
GENERAL STRIKE

Organized Workers Refuse
to Be Stamped Into Action
Against Reform Bill

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—Representa-
tives of 4,000,000 British workers,
meeting here today, decided not to be
stampeded by extremists into resort-
ing to a general strike with the ob-
ject of forcing withdrawal of the
Government's Trade Union Bill.

The meeting was a special confer-
ence of the executive committees of
the unions affiliated with the Trade
Union Congress, and was called to
consider the best method of opposing
the Government's bill.

This measure would make it il-
legal to call a strike calculated to
coerce the Government or intimidate
the community, and was framed as
a result of the general strike called
a year ago in support of the striking
miners. The general strike stopped
the country nine days before the
strike completely failed.

While not directly represented at
today's meeting, the British Commu-
nist Party and the extreme Left
wing trade unionists have been mak-
ing a determined effort to persuade
organized labor to decree a general
strike against the bill. It was voted
by a large majority not to allow an
amendment to be moved instructing
the General Trade Union Council to
that effect.

In addition to making a coercive
strike illegal, the Government's bill,
introduced in the House of Commons
on April 4, would make picketing un-
lawful. Civil servants would be for-
bidden to become members of trade
unions or other organizations ex-
cept those comprised solely of civil
servants and having non-political ob-
jects. Trade unions would be re-
quired to keep their political funds
entirely separate from other funds.
Violations of the various clauses
would be punished by fines or im-
prisonment.

The Laborites have professed the
greatest indignation over the bill,
asserting that it was obviously in-
tended to defeat trade unionism. J.
Ramsay MacDonald, Parliamentary
Labor leader and former Premier,
who now is visiting in the United
States, described the bill as "one of
the most dangerous excursions of
class war" he had ever known.

Moderate Councils Prevail
at Trade-Union Gathering

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 29—"We are meet-
ing in the gravest and most mo-
mentous circumstances, under which
we are meeting for the last century
we have met for the last century."
The trade union movement is in the
grave danger. That danger has to
be faced and overcome, and for this
we must deliberately and with fixed
courage and purpose mobilize.

George Dicks, chairman of the Trade
Union Congress, in these words
greeted 600 delegates, representing
4,000,000 workers who met here
today to oppose the Government's
Trade Union Reform Bill.

The conference he addressed com-
prised the executives of all unions
affiliated with the Trade Union Con-
gress. It is thus precisely similar to
the body which exactly a year ago
rejected a motion to organize a gen-
eral strike in the country, it will bring
the Government down."

Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the
Miners' Federation, came to the meet-
ing after declaring at Hammersmith
that we can only organize a general
strike in the country, it will bring
the Government down."

Business Men Advise College
Heads on Industry's Needs

Definite Program Outlined for Fuller Co-ordina-
tion in Training and Placing Nation's Youth

A concrete program for the estab-
lishment of a co-operative bureau of
personnel research, maintained
jointly by industry and the colleges,
was laid before the conference on
education and vocation at the Uni-
versity Club in Boston as a means of
timely more effectively the gears of
higher education to the mechanism
of business.

Hudson B. Hastings of the depart-
ment of industrial engineering, at
Yale University, who advanced this
proposal, said that he had prepared
his recommendations in considerable
detail.

Advantages Stressed

He stressed the advantages of this
method, especially in that it gives
first-hand experience with life itself,
better adjusts the student's view-
point to the industry which he is to
enter, and links more effectively
the practical with the classroom
instruction.

The value of a liberal college
training as a preparation for busi-
ness and industry was discussed in
the afternoon by Clifton D. Gray,
president of Bates College; Henry B.
Dennison, president of the Dennison
Manufacturing Company; James L.
McConaughy, president of Wesleyan
University, and Victor M. Cutler,
president of the United Fruit Com-
pany.

Harry E. Clifford, professor of
electrical engineering at Harvard,
presided. A luncheon and executive
session of the College Council and
Council of Personal Executives was
held at noon.

The sessions will be brought to a
close tonight with a dinner at which
Kenneth E. M. Sills, president of
Bowdoin College; Alfred E. Stearns,
principal of Phillips Academy; and
Henry I. Harriman, president of the
New England Power Association and
chairman of the Metropolitan Dis-
trict Commission, will speak. Joseph
W. Powell, president of the Uni-
versity Club, will preside.

While it was the consensus of to-
day's meeting that higher education
has in the main been improving its
training of students, Roger W. Bab-
son, founder of the Babson Statistical
Institute at Wellesley Hills, entered
a dissenting opinion during the after-
noon session.

Colleges as Museums

He said that unless American col-
leges and universities change their
teaching methods and program he
would be forced to agree with H. G.
Wells' prophecy that they would
eventually become mere museums.

"There is no doubt that the col-
leges have the cream of our young
men, but there is grave doubt as to
whether these colleges are helping or
harming these young men," he
said.

"The business men of the country
are not asking that colleges materi-
ally change their courses or throw
out cultural subjects, or teach book-
keeping, typewriting or business
topics. The business men of the
country are demanding merely that
the colleges train men in the fun-
damentals of life by developing in
the student proper habits."

"Knowledge can always be pur-
chased; for \$3600 a year a business

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Heads on Industry's Needs

Definite Program Outlined for Fuller

reason to expect their observance if they do adopt them and make them sufficiently clear.

"The real question is: Are they disposed? And if not, why not?"

"This is but one of the subjects deserving attention. Another of no little importance to which I have referred is the manner of the use of aircraft and submarines. There would appear to be no sufficient reason why the powers, equipped with the lessons of experience and taking advantage of the material now at hand should not have their representatives meet at some appropriate time in another great conference carrying forward the work of The Hague conference, to restate, classify, and adapt to new conditions the rules of international law on these subjects with the prospect of achieving a measurable amount of progress in the settlement of the irrefragable agreements which would express the consensus of the enlightened opinion of mankind.

Foremost International Question

"No one can dispute the urgent need which makes the limitation of armaments the foremost international question of the day. The lifting of the economic burden through the curtailment of expenditures upon armaments would be the greatest boon that could be conferred upon vast masses of people, not simply because of relief from taxation but because of the peculiar waste involved in such expenditures through the putting of the irrefragable products of nature to the least advantageous use for the human race.

"With this lesson, and the economic pressure, can it be possible that statesmanship will fail to seize the present extraordinary opportunity in the military autonomy, the organization of forces which constituted the chief menace to European peace, has been destroyed. In prescribing the limits of Germany's military forces the allied powers set forth in the Treaty of Versailles that the purposes of the military, naval and air clauses of that treaty were to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations. To this end, the Covenant of the League of Nations formally recognized that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations."

Practical American Stand

"The United States, outside the League, maintains in the most striking fashion its desire to co-operate in the limitation of armaments and has reduced its own arms to a minimum. With the great powers intent on peace, and the smaller powers dependent in so large a degree on the great powers, the influence of their policy, what stands in the way of reasonable agreements for the limitation of armaments?"

"It is frequently said that the world is full of unrest and that it is no time for the limitation of arms."

It is true that China is in a swirl of internal strife, out of which we hope that there may at last emerge strong and stable institutions suited to the political development of a great people. But surely no one would think of entering upon a military policy for the subjugation of China or for the control of her internal affairs.

"We wish to help China to attain the goal of free institutions with responsible government adapted to her needs. It is the militarism of the western world and the terrible frustration of that militarism in the East that more than anything else have hurt western prestige and the reputation of western civilization in the East. A peaceful and co-operative Europe is the best assurance of a peaceful world. Russia maintains the long run, but her impracticable policies contain no adequate military threat preventing Europe from obtaining relief to a measurable extent from her present great burdens of armament."

Well to Know the Aim

"It is well to understand the aim. It is not to dangle reasonable defense, but to do away with provocative armament. Provocative armaments, distrust, stimulates competition in arms and leads to war."

"It is apparent that in considering the appropriate limits of defensive armaments we meet at the outset questions not simply of military strategy, but of governmental policy, or political questions in the broad sense. An illustration may be found in the earnest desire, expressed by some of our strategists, that we should strongly fortify the Philippines and Guam."

"Yet it was plain that the adequate fortification of these islands, and the maintenance of naval armament absolutely securing them, would of necessity be provocative, as constituting a menace to Japan. We have no policies of aggression in the Far East. Why should we act as though we had, arousing suspicion and exciting counter preparations? There are better ways of promoting peace, and of providing suitable measures of defense than by creating provocative armament."

"It was natural for Japan to misinterpret the purposes back of the continuance after the war of our ambitious naval plans. I am informed that, responsive to ours, Japan's armaments, which were less than \$100,000,000 in 1917 had been increased to more than \$270,000,000 in 1921. Probably the history of armament does not record a more useless naval rivalry than that of Great Britain and the United States. But it was apparent to those who considered the question, and it should be clear now to all, that the foolish race in armament, for which we ourselves were largely responsible, could not be effectively halted except by

voluntary agreement; otherwise suspicion would have bred suspicion and every ally of war would beget another. The Washington Conference, by the agreement to limit the monster ships—capital ships and aircraft carriers—created a new atmosphere.

"It was a demonstration of non-aggressive purposes and thus it furnished in an important sphere an illustration of the practicality of avoiding provocative armament. It is agreeable to note that representatives of the three great naval powers, at the instance of the President of the United States, are shortly to meet in order to endeavor to reach agreements as to auxiliary naval craft, and we have reason to hope that this undertaking will realize its promise of benefit to all nations because of relief from the burden of an unfortunate competition in the development of these instrumentalities of war."

"With the sincere efforts of these powers, firm friends as they are, it would seem to be entirely practicable to find appropriate arrangements to which they can agree without sacrificing any reasonable demands of protection and defense. And it may be thus possible to reach with reservations safeguarding the possibility, which it is hoped may be remote, of any disturbing action by others, it is believed that they will do more to consolidate peace and to furnish a happy example to the other powers, than by any action now within their competence. The question of effective limitation in its relation broadly to the peace of the world lies with a few powers and their example will be of more importance than long-winded negotiations to reach formal agreements for all."

"Notwithstanding All Obstacles"

"Notwithstanding all obstacles, it may prove to be easier to reach agreements, as to the limitation of striking forces or standing armies, than effectively to limit the new instrumentalities of war. If, as is said, aerial bombardment will most probably be the principal offensive weapon of a future war, if notwithstanding the negotiation of treaties to the contrary military policy is founded upon the belief that poison gas is to be a part of modern war, what feasible limitations of the production of such armaments, so easily and rapidly produced in plants established for commercial purposes, can be devised?"

"How may the secret preparation of weapons of this sort be prevented and how can peaceably disposed peoples protect themselves against the manufacture of new forms of deadliest potency which the discoveries of science may still have in store?"

"Two considerations are suggested by these reflections. One is that these new weapons increase enormously the power of trained military forces of small size. They furnish no excuse for the maintenance at vast expense of the great organizations, which are essentially provocative and are not needed for reasonable defense."

"Search for universal formulas may be in vain, but every single step that can be taken would have an important psychological effect as well as its direct material consequences. A measure of prevention is better than none."

"The effort, as I have said, should not be an impossible policy since the agreements of Locarno. With respect to these, the most hopeful of recent developments, the promise lies in the means available for carrying them out through the machinery provided for the peaceful adjustment of controversies between the parties. In promoting, as we should promote, the making of agreements designed to prevent war, it is necessary to remember that this effort will depend for its success upon the provision of satisfactory substitutes for the disposition of disputes."

"In the final analysis, the Locarno agreements give ground for assurance."

because the parties have ready at hand the Permanent Court of International Justice for disputes as to legal rights, and, for the composing of other differences, the organization of the Council of the League, with membership of a character affording a practical guaranty that the interests of each of the parties to the agreements will have appropriate attention in formulating proposals and reaching decisions.

"And thus, in the extrajudicial sphere, diplomacy with new institutions at its command will control the issue. Success will depend upon the wisdom and far-sightedness of this diplomacy, but it is difficult to see how peace in Europe could be better assured than by such opportunities of adjustment, though inevitable, as to the world seem, the balancing of interests."

"On the side of the law, the Permanent Court of International Justice is functioning with a gratifying measure of success and projects for the codification of international law in relation to many subjects of importance are under consideration by eminent jurists."

M. Briand's Message Viewed as Invitation to Ban War

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 28.—That Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, has asked the United States to join the French Republic in the renunciation of war, is the interpretation which Prof. James T. Shotwell, director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace, puts on M. Briand's message to the United States, on the tenth anniversary of American entrance into the World War. Professor Shotwell was in Berlin and returned from the German capital only recently.

"M. Briand, as one of the chief negotiators of the Locarno Treaty with Germany, knows from experience how well he can count upon democracies to second policies of peace instead of those of war, and it is a result of this experience that he has turned to America to ask if we will not join in the renunciation of war which the signatories of Locarno and of the Covenant of the League of Nations have already made."

"This would be a real 'outcry of war.' M. Briand does not ask us to accept compulsory arbitration, but merely to state that we will not use war as the means for settling international disputes between the United States and France. It is a revolutionary offer, but so simple in its outline and so vast in its implication that the people of this country cannot fail to answer by insisting that our Government take up the offer in the spirit in which it is made and state at once our willingness to proceed to negotiations along this line."

"The news items which appear in the European press today indicate that this offer has been well received. Great Britain as well as France and there is every reason for so doing."

WOMEN VOTERS REPORT GAINS IN POLITICAL AND CIVIC FIELDS

(Continued from Page 1)

questions of questions of public policy related to the several departments of the government previously visited by the delegates.

The following questions were placed before the council:

"How can citizens in a democracy understand and control the foreign policy of their country?"

"How can ability, industry and initiative, when dedicated to the public service, receive adequate recognition?"

"Can the equalization of educational opportunity in this country be secured by the action of local governments alone?"

"Is undesirable bureaucracy inevitable as a result of co-operation between the State and Federal Governments?"

"Should there be special legislation for women engaged in industrial occupations?"

Will Visit Annapolis

The leaders of the discussion were: Mrs. Leach, president of the New York State League; Mrs. Frank G. Hixon of Lake City, Fla., treasurer of the National League; Miss Bertha Bidwell of Chicago, vice-president of the Illinois League; Mrs. F. Louis Slade of New York City, a former member of the national board, and Mrs. Edward Lorenz of West Hartford, Conn.

On Saturday, the last day of the meeting, the delegates will be received by President Coolidge and will then go to Annapolis, where the Maryland League of Women Voters, under the direction of Mrs. Charles E. Elliott of Baltimore has arranged for them to be received by Governor Ritchie at the State House.

Invitations for the 1928 league convention have been received from New Orleans, Memphis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Providence, Chicago, Syracuse, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Philadelphia and Toledo. Selection of the meeting place will be made by the national board within the next six months.

Dry Law Study Deferred

The council has voted to postpone the placing of the study of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act on the program for 1927-28. Mrs.

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PEOPLE'S VOICE
IN NEWSPAPERCanadian Minister Asks Its
Aid in Diplomacy—Gov.
Ritchie Speaks

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The press, as the representative of the people, must aid diplomacy to achieve its task of furthering a better understanding between nations, Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, said in an address before the bureau of advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. "The diplomat must represent governments, the press can represent the people. This popular diplomacy carries its own sanctions in the moral force which it can exercise. There is no sphere in which the press has such an influence and power as in international relations."

Mr. Massey said that, in his opinion as a layman, the quality of the modern newspaper has kept pace with the great strides in circulation and efficiency in production that have marked its development.

Reviews Canada's Progress
After reviewing the agricultural, industrial and commercial progress of Canada through 60 years since the provinces were welded into the Dominion, the Canadian Minister pointed to the unbroken friendly relationship and free interchange between his country and the United States.

"The relations between your country and mine are a veritable symbol of peace," he said. "I believe it is the conscientious aim of the press of North America to deepen and strengthen this feeling of harmony between its two democracies."

"Very few questions between individuals can resist a settlement when both parties talk them over at a common table. If, when a misunderstanding arises between two great communities, the public of each, along with its press, could be moved in mass over the dividing frontier to learn the other's point of view, there could be no international problem."

Mutuality of Interests
"But personal contact cannot be carried out on such a vast scale and the two permanent agencies that can provide first-hand knowledge and information and the understanding that is based on them are the institution which you gentlemen represent and the profession of which I have the honor to be a member."

"It is sometimes heard that the diplomat and the journalist are nothing in common and cannot be expected to co-operate. The professions, it is true, are different and the goals are not the same, but I believe it is true that there is a common ground and a common end to be served by both in the high task of interpreting the thought of nations."

Leadership in Politics
Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, in his address, said that the public must look to the press, more than to the forum, the pulpit, or the classroom, for effective leadership, particularly in politics.

Discussing the "decay of interest in political thinking," Mr. Ritchie appealed to the newspapers "not necessarily to preach and teach abstract politics, but as the most effective agency there is to assert and exert its enormous power of publicity, in an endeavor, through selection, direction, creation, and emphasis, to reawaken the slumbering political consciousness of our people."

AFRICAN ART MUSEUM
FUND IS COMPLETED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—With the proceeds of a concert, for which Paul Robeson and Lawrence Brown gave their services, the fund of \$2800 sought by the Harlem Museum of African Art has been completed and a collection which it is hoped will form the nucleus of a permanent exhibit will be installed in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street branch of the New York Public Library.

The art collections of African plastics, decorated utensils, war implements, bows, tom-toms, carved vases, fetiches and masques will be laid beside the modern poems of Countee Cullen, the books of sermons by African ministers who had just emerged from slavery and the other chronicles of the Negro race in the United States which have been gathered together in the Schomburg collection.

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Development of an American foreign policy that will recognize the interdependence of nations within the world as well as the interdependence of individuals within the nation was urged by Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, in delivering the Godkin lecture at Harvard last night.

SCHOOL SURVEY
FUND APPROVEDStudy of Religious Education
to Be Made Possible
by \$17,000 for Research

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 29—Preparing for a more thorough study of religious education in church and school, the Religious Education Association voted to raise a special fund of \$17,000 for expansion and research in this field next year.

A study of character education in universities was proposed by Dr. J. M. Artman, general secretary of the association. "It would be valuable," he said, "if we could discover the characteristics of the teacher who releases students in an upward growing process, of character development." Dr. Artman declared that not enough was known of the causes which, for example, led a certain ethics teacher to break down the character building process of students while a teacher of forestry in the same institution was noted for his constructive influence.

A new policy mapped out for the coming year calls for regional meetings in strategic centers of the United States and Canada. Local meetings for discussion will help promote the major aim of the association, to keep before the public a "sense of the need and value of religious education," it is believed.

Age of Science Topic in 1928
The subject for next year's national convention has been chosen in advance so that these regional meetings may discuss phases of it. "Education in religion in an age of science," is the topic set. Dallas, Nashville, Des Moines, Washington and Boston have been recommended for regional meetings.

Week-day religious education and other efforts of the churches received both criticism and praise from Dr. Theodore G. Soares, head of the Department of Practical Theology at the University of Chicago.

"It is a very serious and disquieting fact," he said, "that the great endeavor to develop week-day education has not won the approbation of the school leaders. This is not from lack of sympathy, but from a frank doubt of the value of our product."

"Do we yet know with sufficient clearness what we want to do with 'released time'? It is at least a matter for consideration that school authorities are less in favor of this new movement in the church than they were 10 years ago."

Dr. Soares suggests experiments. "I venture to suggest that instead of state campaigns of legislation for releasing the children from the schools, it might be well if we could experiment at a few points, generally proving that we do something that is worth extending."

Religious education, however, has had a success beyond its own immediate achievements, Dr. Soares affirmed.

"The increasing socialization of the public schools," he said, "and perhaps more notably of the private schools, is an evidence that religious education is going forward. While the great development of interest in the moral aspects of education is due to many causes, not the least has been the stimulus which church endeavors have provided."

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BROADER FOREIGN POLICY ASKED
FOR AMERICA BY DR. HIBBENPrinceton Head Would Recognize Interdependence
of Individuals Within World as Well as
Interdependence of Individuals in Nation

Development of an American foreign policy that will recognize the interdependence of nations within the world as well as the interdependence of individuals within the nation was urged by Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, in delivering the Godkin lecture at Harvard last night.

The Godkin lectureship was established in 1904 by friends of Edward L. Godkin, for many years editor of The Nation, for the annual discussion of the subject, "Free Government and the Duties of Citizenship."

Dr. Hibben treated the relations of the individual to society, and of nations to the society of nations.

"Upon a superficial observation of our natural resources," he said, "upon our commanding position as a creditor nation, and our industrial progress unequalled in history, it seems to be a reasonable judgment that our nation so highly favored is self-contained and self-sufficient."

A more profound observation of ourselves and of the world problem which confronts us, leads us to the conclusion that as in the case of the individual, so also no nation liveth unto itself.

Cities Unkly of World
"We must recognize the fact that the world is one world and what ever peril may menace a part of it vitally affects the whole," Dr. Hibben stressed. "It is well for those who are selfishly satisfied with America's complete removal from the world of the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, ex-Chancellor of the British Exchequer, 'If the broken countries of Europe are not restored, even the states solvent will slip one by one into the general ruin.'"

"We have unlimited power and influence among the nations," he said, "and we can exercise it more extensively and helpfully if we do not hold ourselves aloof or attempt to limit our natural power and influence by artificial restrictions and barriers."

"Let us as a nation have the courage to show to the other nations of the world what we really are. Instead of complicating our relations to the other nations abroad let us simplify them by allowing our true nature as a nation to manifest itself."

"Let us not forget the national tradition which we of the present have inherited from the past—a prevailing idealism, a freedom from ostentation in the display of power, a generous magnanimity in dealing with other peoples, and the conscientious refusal to exploit weaker and smaller nations, a readiness for co-operation and mutual helpfulness, as well as a spirit of energy and resourcefulness in the foreign fields of commercial competition."

"In times past we have stood consistently and unflinchingly for the sanctity of treaties, for a recourse to arbitration in the face of the international difficulties and disputes, and the insistence that fundamental law, which all nations must respect, is based essentially upon reason."

"Whenever misunderstandings are likely to rise between nations much trouble may be averted if there is only the disposition to say, 'come let us reason together.'"

"I believe most enthusiastically in the idea of America first, if America can be first in contributing to the progress of the world civilization, and to that sympathetic understanding between nation and nation which shall assure the permanent peace of the world. There is a spirit of native idealism, in blood and in tradition throughout the people of America and if it is once generally recognized"

that there is opportunity for our country to promote the cause of international comity throughout the world we would not shrink from it."

"Born to Live Together"
"In discussing individual interdependence," Dr. Hibben said that "the first and most compelling duty of citizenship is the recognition of man's true relation to the society of which he is a part." In the words of Dostoevsky, said Dr. Hibben, "we were born in order that we might live together."

"As the fundamental basis of citizenship there must be some philosophy of life that can rise above the materialistic conception of the universe, an idealism which informs, directs and inspires individual effort and purpose," he explained. "We as a nation cannot afford to lose the sanctions of religion; they are an integral and essential part of our national tradition."

"True progress means the conservation of all that is valuable in the past. The stability and integrity of our institutions cannot be permanently maintained if we fail to recognize not merely our material prosperity and progress, but also that great spiritual movement, which has held its way throughout the history of the world in the midst of the rise and fall of nation after nation."

"If there is a fundamental belief in a moral governor of mankind, based upon the recognition of a world order, determined by moral and spiritual laws, such a philosophy of life must inevitably lead to increased respect for authority, reverence for law, concern for the common weal and a deeper consciousness of the obligations as well as the rights of the individual."

NEW DUTCH MINISTER
MEETS PARLIAMENT
Settlement With Belgium Is
Confidently Anticipated
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Hague
THE HAGUE, April 29—Frans Beelaerts van Blokland, the newly appointed Foreign Minister, successor to Jonkheer van Karnebeek, in his maiden speech in Parliament, expressed his confidence that Belgium relations would be settled satisfactorily. He said that the specific basis for these relations was the Belgo-Dutch Treaty of 1839.

Holland had fulfilled its obligations under that covenant, he declared. When Holland consented to revise the treaty, it must be understood, he said, that there was no legal obligation by virtue of which Holland could be forced to give more than it was bound under this compact.

The Dutch standpoint, however, does not imply that Holland would be deaf to reasonable Belgian economic desiderata, originating from the geographic position of both countries. On the contrary, The Hague Government as a result of the recent parliamentary discussion which led to the rejection of the Hyman-Karnebeek Treaty, concluded the new Minister, was convinced that it could count upon Parliament's co-operation when it endeavored to comply with Belgian wishes, and that a solution would be found in conformity to both countries' interests.

PRESS SEEN AS
BIG INFLUENCEEnglish Divine Deplores
Trend of Modern News-
papers and Novels

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, April 30—Archdeacon Norwich, the Rev. G. M. Macdermont, speaking on the effect of newspapers and modern novels on the character of the present generation, said that they presented a false picture of human life, and unless people were careful in choosing their reading, they would be influenced to think cynically and from a distorted point of view. There was no reason, however, he said, to be pessimistic. The people, he said, took their views of politics and current topics to a considerable extent from the newspapers, which unfortunately were but blurred mirrors of passing events.

The ordinary newspaper told chiefly of unusual events and crime. Of course, every newspaper of repute had interesting, instructive and uplifting articles on other topics. Probably the press had never ranked so high as today, and certainly there were journalists incorruptible and truth-loving and in earnest about their profession. But as the result of people reading day after day unimportant occurrences, stories of wars and rumors of wars, there was the danger that they would be influenced to think that goodness, simple piety, honorable conduct, sincerity and loving kindness were hardly to be found.

Journalists, he said, should not ignore these greater wellspring of life. The modern novel, like the newspaper, was written more or less in order to supply the demand, but it failed very much in the same way as the newspaper.

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aspiration with the object of increasing Turkish influence.
Moreover, these chess-board combinations in Europe recall the complicated pre-war diplomacy. The central fact is that Italy is determined to play a foremost rôle, making friends with this nation and becoming the enemy of that. Franco-Italian rivalry is such that these matters are watched closely on this side of the Alps. Action Française raises a cry of warning that much Italian anger is directed against France for its alleged backing of Yugoslavia. The problem which came into prominence with the quarrel over Albania, instead of being solved is providing a variety of plots and involutions.

Fascist Press Incensed
Against Francesco Nitti
By Wireless
ROME, April 29—Following the publication by the Yugoslav newspaper, Vreme, of an interview with Francesco Nitti, in which the Italian ex-Premier strongly criticized the attitude of the Italian Government toward Yugoslavia, especially as regards the Albanian question, the Fascist newspapers have opened a violent campaign against the democratic leader who is accused of intriguing against his own country.

The special commission which was appointed some time ago to investigate the activities of Italians abroad will shortly examine the Nitti case and it is believed that a decree will shortly be issued depriving Signor Nitti of his Italian citizenship.

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Exotic . . . subtle . . . lingering perfumes created by the most famous Parisian perfumiers. And the lovely bottles . . . beautifully designed . . . and an assortment that makes gift seeking a pleasure. The following are merely representative of the collection:
Cordays' "Orchidee Bleue," \$10.50
Guerlain's "Shalimar," \$22
Caron's "L'Infini" Toilet Water, \$11.50
Bag Dabs, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50

And for personal use—Perfumes in ounce quantities or less.
Jodelle de Paris—Guerlain's L'Heure Bleue, Due de la Paix, Jicky—Dior Kiss, Narcisse Noir, Chanel's Gardénia.
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Almost time to start the young folks off for their gala camping days—but first there's the equipment to select. Everything they need is so conveniently laid out in the McCreery Camp Outfitting Department and the prices are so reasonable—all you have to do is pick out the right sizes.

For instance:
Duffle Bags . . . \$4.95
Boys' khaki riding breeches . . . 2.95
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Fifth Avenue 34th Street
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RADIO

FREQUENCY IS STANDARDIZED

Official Wavelengths Are Sent Out by California Station

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. (Special Correspondence).—Housed in a small wooden building which has been outgrown by its older equipment, the Pacific Coast Standard Frequency Station of Stanford University, 6XBM, has achieved a good record for efficient operation. Since its first beginning, Sept. 5, 1925, it has, except for a few unavoidable delays in preparation, transmitted all its frequencies on schedule.

6XBM works with the bureau of standards station WWV at Washington, D. C., and sends out standard frequency signals. The station uses two transmitting sets on a master-oscillator power-amplifier system, one for lower frequencies, between 125 and 1500 kilocycles, and one for frequencies between 1500 and 6000. The two antennae form possibly the most interesting part of the equipment. They are approximately 85 feet high. The longer one is made of six cables 150 feet long and arranged in a hexagonal cage. By this, frequencies from 125 to 1000 kilocycles can be transmitted. The shorter aerial, 25 feet long, is used for frequencies between 1200 and 6000.

Two counterpoises extend from the building, one being 225 feet long and consisting of four cables spaced four feet apart. This is used for lower frequencies. The shorter is employed for high frequencies.

"We tune the low frequency set to an exact frequency," said Professor Fleming in discussing the station. "The master oscillator inductor and the condensers are adjusted to produce approximately the desired frequency, the power output being kept low. With the capacity of the coupling condenser reduced, the antenna circuit is tuned to resonance with the master oscillator frequency by adjusting for maximum antenna current."

"Then, to secure maximum output, the capacity of the coupling condenser is increased and the plate of the antenna inductor adjusted by moving the plate current to approximately the normal value."

"In transmitting with the high frequency set we do not tune the antenna circuit exactly to resonance. In tuning for a given frequency, we loosen the antenna circuit coupling and set the antenna condenser at the antenna is detuned. Adjustments are made to produce approximately the desired frequency with the plate current at a low value, with the maximum antenna current which will allow stable operation without exceeding the safe value of plate current. Final adjustments are made by means of a tuned primary-circuit condenser and a small variable condenser."

Radio Upsets Savoy Clocks

Those Nearest BBC Station Gain Time—Electric System Now Installed

Does radio interfere with clocks and watches? The suggestion is not a new one, but renewed interest has been given to it in England by an announcement of the manager of the Savoy Hotel, London, who says that from now onward every one of the 1600 clocks in the newly constructed hotel will be worked and tuned by electricity to insure scrupulous time-keeping.

"Ever since the headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation (which has 38 radio stations) have been established next door on Savoy Hill, we have found that quite 50 per cent of our clocks have shown tendencies to gain, which they did not do before," he adds.

"It would seem that there is a direct connection between their irregularity and radio, as the only clock to be affected are those on the side of the hotel nearest to the radio transmitting station."

"In the reconstruction of the hotel every one of the clocks has been replaced by an electrically controlled clock. The substitution has cost nearly \$10,000."

"Incidentally, this is a case where radio has cost a man his job. Until now, all the clocks of the Savoy have been wound and tended every week by Bill Jenney. Now he has been reduced on a pension of \$1000 a year. 'I've got no kick against radio,' Mr. Jenney says."

INDIANS PROTESTING FISHING REGULATIONS

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—British Columbia Indians are protesting against present government fishing regulations which restrict them in their fishing operations. Chief David, head of the Spanish tribe near Victoria, has written a letter to the press attacking these restrictions and declaring that they violate early agreements made with the natives.

"Now I am old the policeman comes and forbids me to take my fish," Chief David wrote. "The white people take thousands of fish in traps, seine boats and purse seines. When I take a few fish for food the policeman stops me. We have been good to the white people. Why do the white people make me feel sad?"

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Modern Radiocasting Studio



Underwood & Underwood

WHEN one goes back in memory to the studios, so-called, of our radiocasting stations of a few years ago, the great strides that have been made in this single phase of radio are most apparent. In those days the new art was struggling under the problems of where best to place the instruments, and the reduction of disturbing echoes. One room where all the radiocasting took place was usually draped, practically, and not especially artistically. One's entrance could be through anything from a back stairway to an ordinary office.

There is an old saying, something about the first impression being the most lasting and important. Radiocasting studios of today are designed with that idea in view, and the accompanying photograph shows the luxurious design of the interior of the Grebe studios, Station WABC, after a quiet rest in this room, the artist steps into the studio ready to give his or her best. From now on, perhaps, it will turn into a neck-and-neck race between motion picture producers and radiocasting studio designers as to who can design the most elaborate interiors.

Radio Program Notes

With the hundreds of musical comedies that have been produced since the war one wonders if they can really compete successfully from a musical standpoint with some of the excellent productions which just preceded that delightful tour abroad for so many young Americans? Of course, popular music in general has made great strides since that time, but how many shows of today will show a string of song hits ranging from six to ten, all in a single production?

This is exactly what characterized the shows written by that versatile American, Jerome Kern, and produced between 1914 and 1918. Several of these were of the famous Princess Theater group. Who will forget the lilting tunes of "Oh, I Say," "Do! Do! Do!" "The Girl From Utah," "Nobody Home," "Very Good, Eddie," "Have a Heart," "Love o' Mike," "Oh! Boy!" and "Leave It to Jane?"

Monday night at 9:30 eastern daylight saving time listeners to WBZ, WJZ, and KDKA will have the unusual opportunity of hearing numbers from all these shows in a program presentation under the personal direction of Mr. Kern himself. This will be the first time that a composer of his prominence will have led a radio program presentation of his own numbers. Frank Munn, tenor, and Erva Giles, soprano, will be featured, accompanied by an orchestra under the direction of Walter G. Haensch.

An international language has been the dream of the world's peace-makers for years. Walter Damrosch merely brushes aside all the usual phonetic seekers of places in the language sun and seeks music as the international language. To bring out this point he will speak over Station WOR Friday evening at 8:15 o'clock as the fourth speaker in a series on "Prominent Americans of Foreign Birth," given under the auspices of New York University.

Motion pictures are being brought closer and closer to radio. We do not mean television, but the use of radio from a publicity angle. The motion picture industry has probably been slower than any other large industry in seeing the value of co-operative radio advertising. This has probably been due to the fact that a competitive sense ruled the producers.

After three years of radio, the motion picture houses are still well filled night after night and this fear of loss has subsided. Nineteen stations will be linked Saturday evening in what we believe is the first really serious attempt to advertise a motion picture by radio when "The Yankee Clipper" will be exploited. In order that the musical end of the program will not lag, Roxy and His Gang have been engaged to engineer the performance, giving an hour's program with nautical dressing.

The story deals with the romantic days when the United States was quite supreme on the high seas. Clipper ships were then the fastest craft afloat. In making the picture, a trip to Alaska was necessary to find probably the only two existing ships of that type. Now if we had television we could see these. If words and music can convey the impression, however, it will certainly be done in the program which starts at 9 o'clock Saturday evening.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WBZ and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
5:55 p. m.—Market reports; ball results.
6:00 p. m.—Don Ramsay's Radio hour.
6:05 p. m.—Baseball results.
6:10 p. m.—Weidman orchestra.
6:15 p. m.—Gladya Warwick Williams, mezzo soprano; Mildred Chapin, pianist.
6:20 p. m.—WJZ Royal, tenor and pianist.
6:25 p. m.—Baseball results.
6:30 p. m.—Hert Lowe and his orchestra.
6:35 p. m.—Weather.
Tomorrow
6:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Birger Peterson from the Hotel Stalter.
6:40 a. m.—Radio Chief and Householder.
6:45 p. m.—Continuation of organ recital.
6:50 p. m.—WJZ, Boston, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:55 p. m.—Newspaper dispatches.
7:00 p. m.—Españolista: Dorothy Baxter, violin; Madeline Finch, cello; Lily Jay, piano.
7:05 p. m.—Frank Toney and his orchestra.
7:10 p. m.—Stock market and business news.
7:15 p. m.—News.
7:20 p. m.—WJZ bulletin from the Boston Automobile Club.
7:25 p. m.—Big Brother Club: The Joy Spreaders; Arthur Santora, pianist; guest artist.
7:30 p. m.—Milken.
7:35 p. m.—WEAF, Goldman Band.
7:40 p. m.—Dutch Girls Quintette with Michael Perry, accompanist.
7:45 p. m.—Margaret Wholley, soprano; Juliette Houle, accompanist.
7:50 p. m.—WEAF, "Anglo-Persian."
7:55 p. m.—Cruising the Air with "Bill" Harrison.
8:00 p. m.—News.
8:05 p. m.—Napoleon's orchestra.
8:10 p. m.—Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Riddout.
Tomorrow
8:00 a. m.—Morning Watch by Boston Y. M. C. A. the Rev. Charles H. Williams, Central Congregational Church, Jamaica Plain.
8:05 a. m.—Anne Bradford's half hour for junior home artists.
8:10 a. m.—Linnell, soprano; Wilbur Burling, accompanist; Girl Scout Troop 18, camp talk and musical selections.
8:15 a. m.—Miriam McGregor, pianist.
8:20 a. m.—Joseph Finestone, tenor; "Al" Burns, accompanist.
8:25 a. m.—Paul de Frank and company; Joe Adele, pianist.
8:30 a. m.—Ray McKittrick and his orchestra.
8:35 a. m.—WBZ, Boston, Mass. (333 Meters)
8:40 a. m.—Event and baseball scores.
8:45 p. m.—Violin recital by Miss Emily Johnson.
8:50 p. m.—Henrietta Faxon, soprano.
8:55 p. m.—William A. L. Bazeley, state commissioner of conservation, in a talk entitled: "The Forestry Situation in Massachusetts."
9:00 p. m.—Webster male quartet.
9:05 p. m.—Dorothy Higgins, pianist.
9:10 p. m.—Regent trio.
9:15 p. m.—WJZ, Boston, Mass. (333 Meters)
9:20 p. m.—Theatrical hour, visits to the theater.
9:25 p. m.—The day in finance.

5:30 Livestock and meat report.
5:35 p. m.—Krazy Cat Kiddies Klub.
5:40 p. m.—Dinner dance, direction Frank Maynard.
5:45 p. m.—Movie news.
5:50 p. m.—"Jimmie" Gallagher and his orchestra.
5:55 p. m.—Baseball scores.
6:00 p. m.—Weather.
6:05 p. m.—Talk, William C. Adams, director of fish and game, "The Forest Relation to Fish and Game," auspices American Forest Week.
6:10 p. m.—The Lady of the Ivories.
6:15 p. m.—Newspaper highlights.
6:20 p. m.—Concert: Harrison Potter, pianist; First Methodist Church, Boston; ratura soprano.
6:25 p. m.—From Metropolitan Theater studio.
6:30 p. m.—From Metropolitan Theater: overture; organ solo; Gene Rodemich and his Merry Makers; Frank Cambria presentation, "Way Down South."
6:35 p. m.—News.
6:40 p. m.—Dance music, direction Frank Dud Miller.
6:45 p. m.—Jack Flynn and his Melody Club.
6:50 p. m.—News.
6:55 p. m.—Luncheon concert.
7:00 p. m.—From Fenway Park: Red Sox vs. New York Yankees.
7:05 p. m.—WJZ, Boston, Mass. (333 Meters)
7:10 p. m.—Shopping news.
7:15 p. m.—WBZ, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (333 Meters)
7:20 p. m.—Talk on business conditions.
7:25 p. m.—Book talk by Dr. Henry Hallam Sanderson: "Scripture Reading."
7:30 p. m.—WCSB, Portland, Me. (333 Meters)
7:35 p. m.—Stocks; grain market.
7:40 p. m.—Weather; announcements.
7:45 p. m.—Radio Farm School.
7:50 p. m.—McKenney Flashes.
7:55 p. m.—Treasure Hunters.
8:00 p. m.—Auctioneers.
8:05 p. m.—Sleep Chasers Frolic.
8:10 p. m.—WJZ, Worcester, Mass. (333 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—"News review."
8:20 p. m.—Musical program.
8:25 p. m.—From WEAF.
8:30 p. m.—Musical program.

5:15 Ralph Williams' orchestra; Leo Sims, piano and organ; Ben Pollock's orchestra.
5:20 p. m.—WBZ, Boston, Mass. (333 Meters)
5:25 p. m.—Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra and studio program.
5:30 p. m.—Moosheart children's musical hour.
5:35 p. m.—Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra; songs, Calumet Industrial Club; news and other studio features.
5:40 p. m.—WJZ, Brunswick Music Box; Carroll and Grady.
5:45 p. m.—Palmer House "Victrolans"; Len Light, "Wizard of the Ivories"; Mark Cook, songs; "The Three Red Peppers"; Rufus and Ruffus; "Campus Flirt."
5:50 p. m.—WJZ, Chicago, Ill. (333 Meters)
5:55 p. m.—Ches Pierre orchestra; Yella Cook; Gerald Groszant; Vello; "Tru Pail."
6:00 p. m.—From WEAF.
6:05 p. m.—Austin Wylie and his orchestra.
6:10 p. m.—Artist's concert.
6:15 p. m.—Musical program.
6:20 p. m.—"Song Shop."
6:25 p. m.—Pittsburgh, Pa. (333 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—From WJZ.
6:35 p. m.—WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)
6:40 p. m.—From WEAF.
6:45 p. m.—Delphine Helmer in "Oriental Fantasy" with Ellmer Zoller, pianist.
6:50 p. m.—From WEAF.
6:55 p. m.—Eli Covato's orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—WJZ, Boston, Mass. (333 Meters)
7:05 p. m.—Daugherty's orchestra.
7:10 p. m.—Frank Maggio's orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—WJZ, Philadelphia, Pa. (333 Meters)
7:20 p. m.—From WEAF.
7:25 p. m.—Arcadia dance orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Carr and his orchestra.
7:35 p. m.—WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (333 Meters)
7:40 p. m.—WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (333 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (333 Meters)
7:50 p. m.—WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (333 Meters)
7:55 p. m.—WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (333 Meters)
8:00 p. m.—WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (333 Meters)
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Alaskan Vacations

A trip to the top of the world—Alaska—will give you a vacation that is different! Alaska is vast—strange—exotic—with the lure of the Northland. There are glaciers that are blue rivers of ice moving down to the sea and breaking off into icebergs—Eskimaux—rugged men of the sea who bring in the salmon and the seal—wild totem poles—mountains of gigantic size. At night the northern lights shoot their colored fire across the sky—and the sun shines at midnight! Alaska is a land of haunting beauty—of charm irresistible! You'll enjoy the journey to Alaska. Two thousand miles of startling beauty across the continent to Seattle on the North Coast Limited! A sea voyage across the shimmering waters of Puget Sound and up the famous inside passage to an unknown land!

Stops at quaint romantic cities—Ketchikan—Wrangell—Petersburg—Juneau. Skagway, the boom town that sprang to life in a night during the days of the Klondike gold stampede. Sitka, the old Russian capital of Alaska with the snow-capped Seven Sisters to the east. Southwestern Alaska is a fascinating country to explore. Cordova—Seward—Kodiak. Interesting rail and boat trips into the interior. We'll be glad to help you plan a vacation trip to Alaska and we invite you to make use of our convenient travel service. We make all arrangements for trips of individuals or families and we offer escorted tours to Skagway requiring 18 days from Chicago, costing \$345.36—and to Seward, requiring 26 days, and costing \$394.26. I'll gladly give you complete information about the various trips to Alaska.

Of extra interest are the new Horsfall-made 4-Piece Suits of Scotch Woolens.

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PARIS HARTFORD LONDON

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WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)
7 p. m.—Commodore concert orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Way Down Road; Vaughn De.
7:40 p. m.—Royal Hero, Heroline and Music-makers.
7:45 p. m.—Organ musical program.
7:50 p. m.—Arm Chair hour.
7:55 p. m.—Roger Wolfe Kahn's orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)
8:05 p. m.—Happiest Place.
8:10 p. m.—Goldman Band.
8:15 p. m.—National concert artists.
8:20 p. m.—La France orchestra, featuring Solina quartet.
8:25 p. m.—"Anglo-Persian," direction Louis Kataman.
8:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie's orchestra.
8:35 p. m.—WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)
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10:00 p. m.—WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. Lillian M. Olson, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha T. Howard, Concord, Mass.
Helen Keyes, New York City.
Mrs. Gertrude L. Case, Vancouver, Can.

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Oriental Rugs The SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG COMPANY

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WATKINS BROTHERS, Inc. SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.

Furniture, Rugs, Interior Decorating Antiques
Enjoy Lunch, Afternoon Refreshments or Supper at
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And take home with you, some of our delicious bakery products.

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GIFTS for the Spring Bride
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For Your Garden

Seeds from the best growers. Sturdy Garden Tools. Fertilizers of all kinds. Sprayers and Materials. Garden Furniture.
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Does a "Run" Ruin a Stocking? No!
At one time a "run or snag" would ruin a pair of silk stockings... but not so today. The Steels system (exclusive with us in Springfield) can repair such damages. Charges are moderate.
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WM. H. POST CARPET CO. OVER 75 YEARS OF DEPENDABLE SERVICE HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

CUTTING OF LEVEE EXPECTED TO MAKE NEW ORLEANS SAFE

Engineers Hope Dynamiting of Dike Below City
Will Lower Mississippi Level by Three Feet—
Stranded People Being Rescued by Boats

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 29 (P)—Ancient plantations bordering a field made famous more than a century ago by a feat of American arms were dedicated today to the raging waters of the Mississippi.

By this sacrifice it was hoped that New Orleans might be released from the pressure of Mississippi flood waters, already nearing the tops of protecting levees.

Scenes of great activity were presented as plans went forward for the first deliberate cutting of the levees since the control of the "father of waters" was undertaken by this system of dykes nearly half a century ago.

Soldiers of the State of Louisiana were patrolling the breastworks built against the river's assault, water craft moved here and there on the river, and seaplanes droned overhead.

A detachment of the national guard marched to the scene selected for the break at Poydras, 10 miles south of New Orleans, and spread out fan wise to give a last warning to the few hundred residents of the territory who had failed to heed early admonitions to abandon their homes for safe ground in or near New Orleans.

Other soldiers guarded the roads from this city and orders were given that the highways be cleared and the area within two miles of the location of the break closed to traffic. Only those bearing military passes were admitted within the cordons of troops.

Break 1000 Feet Long

Word went out in advance that the break would be 1000 feet long between the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemine and extending northward from a point within a few hundred yards of the plant of the Orange Grove Refinery Company, a large industrial alcohol works.

The purpose was to loosen the massive levee along that stretch by the use of dynamite in many small charges, thus leaving to the force of the floodwaters the completion of the breach which is expected to reduce the level of the water here approximately three feet in from three

Extraordinary precautions were taken to insure the safety of all those who might be within the restricted area. Orders issued from the first State military district provided that after the engineers' work had finished that preparations for the blasting were completed 15 minutes would be allowed for the removal of troops from the danger zone and for a seaplane to ascertain if the area was clear of civilians.

Levees Strengthened

While a deliberate break was ordered in lower Louisiana, the Mississippi River higher up was smashing at the levees with such force that a large army of men worked night and day to strengthen those on the west bank in the hope that they could withstand the flood crest near Greenville and augmented below by the return of flood waters to the parent stream from tributaries.

Northern Louisiana was being inundated in places by waters flowing southward from breaks in the Arkansas River levees in southeast Arkansas as well as at other points along the river.

Meanwhile, with a cry for boats coming from many sections of the Mississippi delta and southeast Arkansas, Red Cross relief agencies, calling for resources of the Federal Government and private corporations ordered additional steamboats, motor craft, airplanes and railway trains to proceed to points in need of aid.

From Ashley County, Arkansas, and the basins of the Yazoo and Sandow Rivers in the lower Mississippi delta, came the most imperative call for rescue boats. One thousand persons were reported still marooned in the lowlands near Lake Village, Ark., and craft was dispatched to rescue them. Still other thousands, for the most part Negro plantation hands, were said to be perched on houses, trees and high ridges in the valley of the Yazoo and Sandow.

REFORESTATION CURB ON RIVERS

(Continued from Page 1)

the damage now being caused by the present flood, Mr. Davey concluded: "And yet we hesitate to undertake an aggressive national policy of conservation and reforestation, and we hesitate to appropriate reasonable sums of money to cure the trouble at its source and to protect America from similar disasters and other evil consequences in the future."

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is of the opinion that reforestation does not play so vital a part in flood damage as the forestiers think. He bases his opinion on the floods that took place in his boyhood and on what his mother told him of still earlier days, when there had been comparatively little cutting of timber.

Engineer Says Laboratories Can Solve Prevention Need

PROVIDENCE, April 29 (Special)

John R. Freeman, one of the trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a widely known consulting engineer, holds that the problem now being offered of restraining the Mississippi River, may be solved practically in a laboratory.

Mr. Freeman asserts that engineers working with models, after determining proper coefficients, may tell the comparative strength of currents and the nature and location of materials for restraining them, which, when applied in a larger scale to river control, would prove efficacious.

He points to the work of Germans in laboratories by which Germany, far in advance of the rest of the world, has learned the nature and to the experimentation of Froude in tanks with ship models in establishing new laws in naval designing.

Laboratory work, says Mr. Freeman, could be carried on at a comparatively trifling cost as compared to the field experimentation which has never proved effective in preventing inundation of large areas by Mississippi Valley floods.

TWO NEW YORK TOWNS VOTE TO CONSOLIDATE

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29 (P)—At a special election Niagara Falls voted 2721 to 1686 to merge with the village of La Salle. La Salle taxpayers previously had voted in favor of annexation.

The consolidation of the two municipalities will become effective May 28, the Legislature having provided for its effectiveness 30 days after final approval by the taxpayers. Village officials will go out of office, but members of the La Salle police and fire departments will function as Niagara Falls city employees. The greater city will have a population of approximately 75,000.

PAYS \$125,000 FOR PAINTING

NEW YORK (P)—Jules Bache, New York art collector, has bought the painting "Cathasian Monk as a Saint," by Jetrus Christus, noted Flemish painter of the fifteenth century, for \$125,000, according to the New York World. The painting, which is only 11 1/2 by 8 inches, is the fourth specimen of Christus' work to be brought to this country.



We would like to familiarize readers of The Christian Science Monitor with the merits of this delicious dressing. Let us send you a jar. Three sizes, 25c, 50c, 75c. BWA BONA PRODUCTS CO., WAKEFIELD, MASS.

Withdrew Urged By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 29 — The Communist trade union leaders and the Left labor members of Parliament, in a signed statement on the Chinese situation published today, urge the withdrawal of all British armed forces from China, declaring that the naval, military and air forces concentrating there would be a menace to world peace.

The statement also demands that the "privileges wrung from China by war shall be renounced, including extraterritoriality, foreign control of maritime customs and foreign settlements and concessions."

The signers, including members of M.P.'s are George Buchanan, J. Compton, W. C. Cove, W. Kelly, George Lansbury, J. Maxton, W. Palling, B. Riley, S. Saklatvala, J. Scurr, A. Shepherd, T. W. Stamford, C. Stephen, C. Wilson, Miss Susan Lawrence, A. Fenner Brockway, A. J. Cook, E. Friend, F. W. Jowett and

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It is suspended on a high pole in front of the school building and is for martins (with a small "m"). It is five stories in height, circular in shape, with 90 entrances, each opening into an apartment for a martin family.

Two hundred and thirty pupils of the school, all members of the Liberty Bird Club, participated in the dedication. Frank Johnson of Parma presented the bird house. Rosamund Krumm, 10, president of the bird club, accepted the gift for the club and promised that every member would do his or her best to make friends with the birds.

In addition 75 of the boys and girls brought bird houses they had made themselves, in honor of Bird Day in Ohio, observed April 8.

NEW GAME PRESERVE
EXTENDS 300 MILES

Reforestation Is Included in
Federal Program

WINONA, Minn., April 29 (Special)—Approximately 50 per cent of the land needed to complete the Upper Mississippi River wild life and fish refuge, extending some 300 miles along the borders of four states, is now under federal control. It is announced by W. T. Cox, superintendent of the new preserve. Steady progress is being made toward acquisition of the remaining lands.

The refuge extends from the southern end of Lake Pepin, which lies between Minnesota and Wisconsin, to Davenport, Ia. The value of the river lowlands, which cannot be used agriculturally, lies in its restoration and preservation in its original condition, rich in timber, fish and fur-bearing animals, Mr. Cox said.

The Winneshiek, an area of lowlands between LaCrosse, Wis., and McGregor, Ia., has already been acquired as part of the refuge. This particular area is 14 miles long and three miles wide. The refuge is being organized by the bureau of biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture.

IRRIGATION DISTRICT WIDENED
SACRAMENTO, Cal. (Staff Correspondence)—Land not contiguous to an irrigation district can now be made part of the district, providing it is possible to transmit water from the district to this land, under a legislative act recently signed by Governor Young. The amendment, it is believed, will broaden the influence and service of irrigation districts, making it possible for owners in close proximity to a district to enjoy its benefits.

Chiang Kai-shek Declares War
Against Hankow Nationalists

SHANGHAI, April 29 (P)—Chinese advisers from Nanking say General Chiang Kai-shek, moderate Nationalist leader, has decided formally to declare war against the Hankow Nationalists and has ordered General Yang Sung to proceed against them with a punitive expedition of 80,000 men.

Chiang is reported in Chinese advice from Nanking to have routed an entire army of 5000 men under General Chen Chien. He is said to have killed 300 of them, and also to have captured large bodies of troops at Wuhi, up the Yangtze from Nanking, and other towns.

These advisers told of the cutting of the railway between Nanking and Kiukiang, it being explained that Chiang did this to prevent the escape of Chen's troops. Chiang's supporters here interpret the action as an important defeat for the Radical section of the Cantonese and as the first step in Chiang's campaign to mete out punishment for the Nanking affair.

Chen was in command of the Cantonese forces at Nanking during the outrages which prompted the shelling of the city by American and British warships anchored in the Yangtze. Before the arrival of Chiang at Nanking, Chen fled in the direction of

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Send today for this wonderful collection of 6 select dahlias, all named. Regular price \$2.75, all for \$1.00 postpaid. Best ever offered for the money.

Cae. Bride's Bouquet, White.....25c
Cae. Ellen Kelley, Yellow.....25c
Cae. Jack Ross, Crimson.....25c
Cae. Libelle, Rose, Purple.....25c
Cae. Show, White, Yellow.....25c
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KIUKIANG HAS FARMER REVOLT

Government Forced to De-
clare Moderate Policy—
Anti-Communist Emeute

By STANLEY HIGH

KIUKIANG, Kiangsi (Special Correspondence)—This city, a day's steamship travel below Hankow, has a farmers' revolt on its hands. Evidence of that fact was apparent when we came through the streets of the city today. Martial law had been declared. Soldiers—not of the usual mild type—were posted every few yards along the main thoroughfares. We were challenged frequently as we made our way through the city.

Finally, near the outskirts of the Chinese business section we were held up completely by a threatening guard who menaced us, unpleasantly, with his bayonet and forced us to look for refuge in a near-by Chinese shop. The arrival of a foreigner with government passes eventually opened the way through the lines to our destination.

For all of this the farmers of the outlying districts are responsible. Armed with ancient spears and clubs and guns that might explode, but would not fire, several thousand peasants swooped down upon the city two nights ago, and, for all practical purposes, effected its capture. The military, completely taken by surprise and fierceness alarmed at the extent and ferocity of this mass movement, have only begun to recover today. Meanwhile the farmers, having made their objective, vanished, overnight, along the muddy roads that lead to their villages.

Moderates Were Ousted
But they have left behind them a sobered and, perhaps, a somewhat saddened government. Since early in November the Kuomintang have held this city. In the early weeks the moderate element appeared to have affairs well in its own hands. Then came a Communist drive. Moderates were ousted from many offices. Reds took their places. And for the last three months a radical policy has ruled the city. Communist propaganda eventually found its way into the hinterland, and, with it, anti-Communist interpreters. These spokesmen for the ousted moderates preached, day after day, that the Kiukiang Reds proposed to confiscate the property and the produce of the peasants. It was only a short step from these mass meetings to mobs and direct action.

The 4000 farmers who finally invaded the city came in quietly with their produce, sold it at the markets and then, at an appointed hour, gathered, and made an orderly rush upon the offices of the labor unions and the city government. Both places were rather completely demolished. The casualties were large enough to do credit to a fair-sized Chinese battle. And, most important of all, the Government authorities, repentant, have declared an unexpected friendship for the ideals of the moderates.

Nationalist Movement
This farmers' revolt, however, is indicative of more than a rural opposition to Communism. It is indicative, also, of the extent to which the masses of the people are aroused to the significance of the Nationalist movement. Never before, probably, in the recent history of this immediate territory has there been such a registration of popular opinion on a question of government.

Kiukiang, moreover, is famous, just now for other reasons. Here, for the first time, a British concession has been turned over, unconditionally, to Chinese authority. The Hankow concession remains under joint control. The concession in Kiukiang has been

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Community Service Rewarded by Medals

By the Associated Press

THE annual gold medal awards of the National Institute of Social Sciences to the four men who have given "distinguished services to the community" have just been announced. Those to receive the awards are Dr. Walter Damprecht, retired director of the New York Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Park Avenue Church; Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; and Prof. George Fieser Baker of Yale University.

returned by the Chinese and is now administered by them as a part of the city government. Many of the British residents of the city, when the attack on the city came last fall, moved aboard a British steamship anchored in the river. But, at present, business houses have been reopened and it is expected that, within a short time the foreign homes in the old concession will again be occupied.

A young Chinese who has had charge of the transfer of the concession, who is a graduate of Ohio State University, with a post-graduate degree in education, speaking of the situation, said: "We have a chance here in Kiukiang to prove the stability and orderliness of Chinese administration. It is my ambition to run this concession territory as well as the British raj in India. I am less alarmed in the future when foreigners are obliged to trust themselves and their property to Chinese protection."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S
PLANS FOR CONFERENCE

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Plans for the Canadian interprovincial conference to be held in Ottawa this year are taking definite shape here with the preparation of British Columbia's program at this important national gathering. Five matters will form the bulk of this Province's representations. They are: definition of the federal and provincial taxation fields; distribution of federal public works so as to benefit all provinces with as much equality as possible; revision of existing federal subsidies to the provinces; revision of transportation rates; and return of federal land holdings to provincial control. Officials of the provincial government are working out details of these proposals so that British Columbia representatives may make strong case at Ottawa. A downward revision of western transportation rates and a broadening of the provincial taxation field are regarded as the most pressing needs of this Province in the proposed remodeling of the present confederation agreement.

VETERANS' DEPENDENTS
TO HAVE BILLET-HOME

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (Special Correspondence)—Dependents of World War veterans will be cared for at a billet for the southeastern states being erected near Pressman's Home, Tenn. The site of 200 acres was given by Maj. George L. Berry, pres-

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RADIO BOARD OFFERS REVIEW OF CANADIAN WAVELENGTHS

American Commission Willing to Act as Soon
as Home Problems Are Solved

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 29—Although the Federal Radio Commission does not feel that Canada's first attempt to secure more radio channels than it already has apportioned to it, members of the commission expressed willingness to reopen negotiations between the two governments on the subject, after they have cleaned up the most pressing problems in this country.

O. H. Caldwell, commissioner, who was chairman of the American delegation that conferred with the Canadian committee in March on the issue of allocating radio channels to Canada, speaking for the Federal Commission, declared that it was their view that Canada had been fairly treated and that while the United States Government was willing to reopen the matter of apportioning wavelengths between the two countries, that such deliberations would have to await the disposing of outstanding American difficulties.

The Canadian delegation originally requested 15 exclusive wavelengths. This demand they reduced to 12 and then 8, but the American committee, consisting of radio experts from the two governments, insisted that Canada was entitled to only six full channels and 12 shared-channels. It was contended by the American delegation that these 18 wavelengths, as compared to the 89 used in the United States, was an equitable distribution.

Canada accepted the arrangement with the understanding that it did not withdraw its contention that it was entitled to a larger number of channels. The Canadian position is that while it has not the position

of the United States it has a larger area to serve and is in need of a greater number of channels. In the meanwhile Canada through the Department of Marine, which governs radio in that country, has notified all its radio stations that they must rigidly observe their wavelengths and not interfere with the American channels.

On its part the Federal Radio Commission has ordered all American radio stations off the Canadian channels. Prior to its functioning there had been some pirating by American stations on Canadian channels. Through the co-operation of the regulating agencies of the two governments conditions have been cleared up and a better feeling established. Although members of the American commission would not commit themselves on the possibility of increasing in the future the number of Canadian channels, it was indicated that there was every reason to hope for a satisfactory understanding and settlement. Commissioners expressed confidence that a final apportionment would be effected to meet Canada's needs.

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ARMY OFFICER SENTENCED
BUDAPEST, Hun., April 29 (P)—Lieutenant-Colonel Von Barabas was sentenced today to life imprisonment and stripped of his title, after being found guilty of selling Hungarian military plans to Czechoslovakia. The trial was secret.

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HALIFAX FUND FOR FLOOD USE

In the Supreme Court today, Judge Haines ordered a balance of \$1081.69 which remained in a fund raised by the citizens of Somerville for sufferers at the Halifax munition explosion several years ago to be turned over to the American Red Cross to be used to help those who are in the area affected by the Mississippi River floods.

Thousands of Visitors From All Parts of the World to Attend the Foire de Paris

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PARIS BEST OBTAINED FROM RIVER

Charm of City, Which Attracts Citizens of All Climes,
Colors and Customs, Said to Be Inexhaustible—
Paris Is Cosmopolitan and Diverse

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—The Foire de Paris has an international character. It will be seen by hundreds of thousands of visitors who will pass through the city on the Seine this year. It is estimated that there will be 300,000 Americans and 800,000 British, while other countries will contribute large contingents. They will spend something like 10,000,000,000 francs or \$400,000,000.

Paris for the traveler has a peculiar fascination. No other city in the world possesses it in like degree. There are fairer cities, older cities, more significant cities, but none surpasses it in completeness and charm. The mighty monuments of ancient Rome, the noble beauty and historic appeal of Athens, the Byzantine glamour of Constantinople, are thrilling. New York impresses us with the spectacle of modern human achievement; London touches us deeply by its richness, its multitudinousness, its extent, its antiquity, its amazing solidity. But Paris, by an enchantment of its own, bewitches those who have once fallen under its spell—and what visitor or resident does not succumb to that spell?

"A Common Denominator"

Especially do the peoples of Central Europe and of the Near East look upon Paris not simply as the French capital, but as the superior capital of Europe. In this respect Paris has no rival on the continent. There may be other cities which are regarded with as much affection, as much esteem, by the men and women in whose country they stand; but there is assuredly no city which is so generally accepted by the men and women of other nations as this second home. The Englishman will naturally give London the foremost place, the American New York, and the German Berlin; but the Englishman, the American, and the German, will undoubtedly agree—their own city set aside—on the position of Paris in the hierarchy of cities. With the exception of London, to which travel pilgrims from a great Empire and from the mighty English-speaking lands across the seas, there is no place which attracts citizens of all climes, colors, customs, as does Paris. This is not a statement inspired by enthusiasm; it is a simple fact. Paris, as it were, a common denominator. . . .

Vista of Bridges

Those who remain long in Paris become Parisians. What is it to be a Parisian? Definitions, like comparisons, are odious, especially when they are applied to what is indefinable. Yet it may be said that the Parisian, French or foreign, is marked by a gaiety, an alertness, a smiling philosophy, a savoir-vivre, that is rare elsewhere. There is a profound seriousness lightly coated over by an apparent frivolity. Paris is cut across by two great thoroughfares—the Grands Boulevards and the river. From the boulevards and from the Seine there are 100 starting-points for any part of the city. There is no better way of obtaining a bird's-eye view of Paris than by ascending a high tower by the river. The Seine pursues its curved course and over it are thrown many bridges. This vista of bridges

with the characteristic monuments on either bank is striking. One realizes the importance of the Seine in the life of Paris. That importance is immense, vital. It is not a noble river like the Thames at London, but it is a bright, vivacious, gay, elegant river which is absent from no quarter of Paris. From Charenton to the Point du Jour there are no fewer than 30 bridges connecting the northern town with the southern town. The river winds its way, perpetually twisting and turning on itself. The bridges are of the most varied kind. They belong to different epochs. They are of iron and they are of stone. They may have a single arch or they may have five arches or even eight. They may be simple or they may be highly decorated. They may be old or they may be new. They are as dissimilar from each other as can be imagined, and yet they seem to have caught the same essential character.

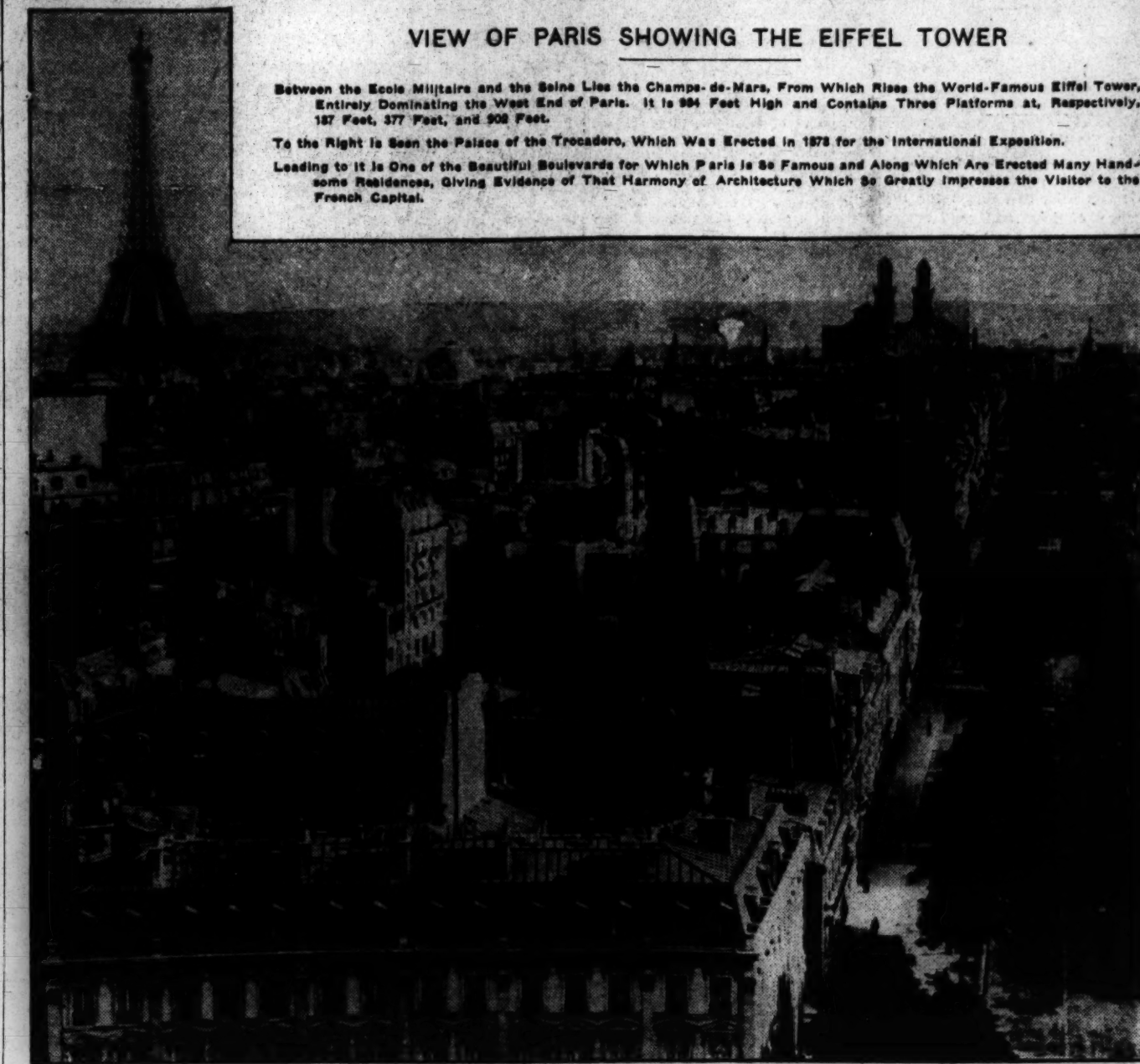
Artists Sitting at Esels

So it is with the quays, which are even more numerous than the bridges, and the cobbled walks below, which are covered when the Seine rises. There are women carding mattresses, combing and refilling them in the sunshine by the massive Palais de Justice, which stands on the Ile de la Cité, the oldest part of Paris. Here is a wide space in which cranes uprear their long lines by the water's edge, while the banks are littered with merchandise unloaded from the barges, and patient horses stand harnessed to huge carts. There, rows of fishermen quietly hold their rods; one rarely sees anything caught, but they are content to hope, and would be overwhelmed were their hopes even realized: they hope for hope's sake.

Further, women beat their clothes in the river—an army of round arms emerging in a straight row from the low wash-house and moving rhythmically. Beyond, artists are sitting at esels on the berge, unobtrusively settling down some aspect of river life. There are swimmers' baths enclosed in a wooden structure in the river. At night, beggars seek out the comfortable corners in which to sleep: it is a bad business for them when the winter floods begin. . . .

Book-Boxes Are Famous

In the Paris area the Seine is contained by the parapets of the quays, but with the autumn rains all the little buildings along the banks are submerged, and the trees just manage to lift their heads above the yellowing water. Some of the outlying districts are invariably inundated. Once, indeed, in recent times, the city itself was flooded. It was in 1910, and although many Parisians found it good fun to live in an improvised Venice, and to take boats along the southern boulevards, much damage was done. Every year during the rainy season the newspapers record the height of the river. The danger is measured by the degree of submersion of the famous Zouave on the central arch of the Pont d'Alma. This soldier stands sentinel in the Seine, and when his feet are covered Parisians begin to shake their heads. If the waters



VIEW OF PARIS SHOWING THE EIFFEL TOWER

Between the Ecole Militaire and the Seine lies the Champs-de-Mars, from which rises the World-Famous Eiffel Tower, Entirely Dominating the West End of Paris. It is 964 Feet High and Contains Three Platforms at, Respectively, 187 Feet, 377 Feet, and 908 Feet.

To the Right is Seen the Palais of the Trocadero, Which Was Erected in 1878 for the International Exposition. Leading to it is One of the Beautiful Boulevards for Which Paris is So Famous and Along Which Are Erected Many Handsome Residences, Giving Evidence of That Harmony of Architecture Which So Greatly Impresses the Visitor to the French Capital.

reach his knee, they become uneasy. When they reach his waist they are positively anxious. Happily, the faithful Zouave, immobile at his post, is not often subjected to an undue ordeal.

The book-boxes, firmly clamped to the parapets of the quays, are famous, and have furnished descriptive writers with much material for many years. You can still follow them from the Quai de la Tourneville to the Pont-Royal, but it must be confessed they have lost something of their old charm. Can it be true that the flâneur belongs to a diminishing race? The flâneur is an idle stroller, if you will, but he is an alert idler—he is ready for adventure, wherever that adventure presents itself. It is impossible, therefore, to translate flâneur into English, for he is an idler with a difference, a special Parisian type. Now somehow, Paris too has become more bustling; and the flâneur of the boulevards, and the flâneur of the book-boxes, are fewer. Yet the flâneur of the boulevards will live longer than the flâneur of the quays: for while there are always crowded streets, precious books become rarer—at least along this mile of open-air book market.

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As for the Grands Boulevards, there is magic in the very name. Paris is manifold, but if there is any part which sums up the whole it is the stretch of thoroughfare from the Madeleine to the Place de la République. There are plenty of other boulevards, but if we make an exception in favor of the newly opened Boulevard Haussmann there is nothing which compares with the continuous roadway, that frequently changes its name, running through the heart of Paris, the rendezvous at different points and at different times, for all classes of French residents and foreign visitors.

Boulevards and Avenues
It may be well to recall that the word boulevard originally meant rampart and the English word bulwark is derived from it. Now the eastern part of the Grands Boulevards with the extension to the

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Place de la Bastille follows the line of the ramparts which enclosed Paris from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, and the great gateways known as the Porte Saint-Denis and the Porte Saint-Martin stand on this line. It follows that the name of Grands Boulevards is, etymologically, properly applied to these boulevards alone and that speaking generally the more recent boulevards in other quarters, which have never succeeded to ramparts, usurp the title.

Paris—France

Some years ago an official work on the public ways appeared, announcing that the municipal authorities reserved the designation of boulevard to the thoroughfare from the Madeleine to the Bastille, and that all other boulevards, created or projected, would in future be avenues. The idea was good, but it was abandoned. Paris is full of boulevards and avenues which cannot be distinguished one from the other. The difference of denomination is due to pure bureaucratic caprice. There are

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PARIS FAIR INDISPENSABLE TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exhibition, Which Occupies Convenient Site, Is Said to Cover Over 35 Acres and Include 6500 Exhibitors—Various Exhibits Have Universal Appeal

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—The Paris Fair, which is known to-day throughout the whole world, and which directs always during the month of May a thousand currents of economic activity, has achieved the happiest of formulas and one which is so practical for the exhibitors and the visitor, that such autonomous exhibitions which up till now were held in distant parts are gathered into its heart, and everyone rejoices.

Novelties for Trade

Today this universal exhibition interests everybody without exception. If the trader can find there all the novelties in the branches of production that interest him, the attention of the general public will be no less occupied. Each section has its own particular aspect. There is the food-stuffs section in which are found all the chief brands, the most perfected domestic preparations. Then comes the building section, in which are exhibited models of pavilions made in wood and stone, showing all modern methods of construction, all the machines for contractors and all the furnishings, carpets, paintings, etc.

Indispensable to Trade

One section is devoted to modern decorative art, and contains wrought-iron exhibits, jewels, the latest toys, and the most diverse objects. Art bronzes and imitation bronzes, which include the latest novelties of lighting and fittings, are also to be found. The cinema section will be a very interesting and instructive exhibit. In short, there will be everything that one could hope to find in a cosmopolitan undertaking as big and new as the Paris Fair. The exhibition covers over 35 acres, and includes 6500 exhibitors—those who have already exhibited and return eagerly, and those who each year swell this robust body. Among the most distant countries there is not one which does not know the radiance of the French fair.

NEW ATTRACTIONS FOR THE PARIS FAIR

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—Various new attractions, including an exhibit of industrial vehicles and the presentation of industrial motion pictures, have been arranged by the committee of organization for the annual Paris Fair which is to open in May.

In a large hall capable of seating an audience of approximately 1200 persons, documentary films edited by industrialists will be shown. The detailed program will make known the exact time at which each film will be presented. Thus an exhibitor, knowing that views of his factory will be shown at 3:50 p. m., for example, will be enabled to give the foreign buyer an idea of the activities of his house without having to leave the premises of the fair.

This year the attending public will be able to read on the placarded program in the exhibition hall at what time special classes of news will be announced. For example, at 2 o'clock, exchange rates, state finances and the chief prices quoted on the Bourse; at 3 o'clock, the market prices of raw materials and cereals of the Bourse de Commerce; at 4 o'clock, economic and political news of the world; at 5 o'clock, latest economic and political news of France.

The organizers of the fair have sought to preserve its originality and individual character. Thus it is that the exhibitor installs himself in his own way, on the sole condition of submitting to the general rules.

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More Than 2000 Years Ago the Foundation of Paris Was Laid by Gallic Hordes

PARIS REVIEWED DOWN THE AGES

History of the Fascinating
Capital of France Traced
From Its Barbaric Days

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—The harsh and strident rumor of Paris is in the ears of the writer—Paris that "roars" so loud, and thunders in the indurated, and thence to do so ceaselessly, relentlessly, until long after midnight, when, at last, for a few hours, the great city sleeps.

But this is not the Paris which is recalled; but the old Paris, not yet altogether vanished, though fast vanishing, beneath the pickaxes of the "démolisseurs"—the town within a town that still raises, here and there, a head of hoary stone to remind us of its ancient birthright of dignity and beauty—the fascinating Paris that was.

More than 2000 years ago the story began, when, upon the ship-shaped little island in the Seine, a ship appeared in full sail and landed a wild Gallic tribe, the Parisii, who built their mud huts, which, in time, were supplanted by the gleaming temples, palaces and villas of the Romans, when the great Lutetia rose above the waters. Not many vestiges of that proud city have survived, but near the Cluny Museum one may still see the ruins of the Roman baths, and on the University Hill, the great oval hollow of the amphitheater—the Avenue de Lutèce, as it is called today.

Stand today beneath the great acacia tree, that throws its shadow upon the oldest of all existing churches of Paris—St. Julien des Pauvres, opposite to St. Germain, on the other side of the river—and imagine the scene when, in the twelfth century, with the opening of every spring, the pilgrims and the scholars, especially the scholars—dusty, road-worn, and penniless, but eager, vigorous, and "wide," the best of them for such learning as only Paris could then give—came swarming up the sunny roads from the south—cart-tracks, not roads, we should call them, for such rough accommodation as St. Julien des Pauvres could give.

University City.

Thus, on the left bank of the river, rose the great university city, upon its hill, and within it the world-famous Sorbonne, still by far the most fascinating part of Paris, to them that love learning and ancient poetry and would be where François Villon and his rag-tag fellows have been.

No man really understands the Paris of the past, who looking down from the height of the Sorbonne, upon the Ile de la Cité, its ancient Paris, dominated by the towers of Notre Dame, and thence to the great modern town, upon the further bank beyond, does not visualize historically the sequence of three towns that succeeded one another down the centuries: the Paris we know today—on the island, the city, the ecclesiastical and once also the judicial center, from which Paris grew; then, at his feet the university, and northward across the river, beneath the heights of Montmartre, La Villette, those are the three: Cité, Université and Ville—or modern town. There, in three words, is all Paris through the ages.

The fifteenth century city comes next into our story—the walled and battlemented medieval fortress-town that, because it held for the wrong

cause—the Duke of Burgundy and his allies—Joan of Arc tried to capture, in 1432, and failed; thus experiencing the first check in her brief and brilliant career of victory and triumph. Then is reached Louis XII's Paris, of the late fifteenth century, the town that Villon knew and loved, so vividly recalled in Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame," of which the especially colored vividness is like a torch flaming against darkness, the grotesque and the hideously distorted set, by contrast, against the beautiful and sublime, just as the gargoyles are against the soaring pillars of Notre Dame.

Famous Hôtel Cluny

Of fifteenth century buildings, not very many are left in Paris today; but all the world knows the Hôtel Cluny, which now houses the fascinating museum, that still goes by that name, but was once the town house of a great ecclesiastical potentate—the Abbot of Cluny. Another building of the same period, beautiful still, if it yet stands with its gables, pignons and arched gates, is the Hôtel de Sens, built by Tristan de Salazar in 1474 down in that once fashionable quarter, the Marais, and memorable, to us English-speaking people not only because it was, for a time, the home of Marguerite de Valois, La Reine Margot, wife of King Henry of Navarre (Henry IV) but also because it was once the starting place of the Lyons Mail, and there linked itself up with the famous melodrama in which Henry Irving made one of his greatest successes that still holds the stage.

Talking of drama, there is one other quarter of old Paris, the network of ancient and narrow streets east of St. Honoré Market, which is little changed since the Middle Ages, and bearing still such of them as still stand, their medieval names, Rue de Venise, Rue Brice-miche, Rue Taille-pain, of which the last two "remember" the vanished bakeries of St. Merri.

Delightful, too, to linger in, is the Place des Vosges—now a sleepy old garden, given over to children and nurses, but once, in Louis XIII's reign, the center of fashionable Paris and still, with its distinguished roofs, and red-brick houses dressed with stone, all of the seventeenth century, a place where some of the fragments of departed Parisian royalty linger pleasantly yet.

CHARM OF PARIS INEXHAUSTIBLE

(Continued from Preceding Page)

types and professions, a freshness, a vivacity, a kaleidoscopic variety of spectacles. One has not the same impression in Regent Street or in Broadway. One has not the same impression on the Boulevard Saint-

The Island in the Seine From Which the Great Capital Grew



Aerial View of Ile de la Cité, Known as the "Cradle of Paris." Here Was Made the First Settlement of What the French Are Today Pleased to Style the Cultural Capital of the World. Some Gorgeous Specimens of Architecture Are Found on the Island, Including the Palais de Justice, the Hotel de Ville (the City Hall of Paris), and the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre. The Island Is Connected With the Mainland by Nine Beautiful Bridges.

Michel, where there is infinitely less diversity and richness.

It is impossible to make other boulevards. These have gradually grown into what they now are. It is not merely that the boulevards are fashionable. They have indeed never, in their entirety, been fashionable; and the fashionable world is now moving toward the Champs-Élysées, the former of the Louvre was the center of society, and the Place Royale in the Marais. The Palais-Royal was once filled with an elegant pleasure-seeking assembly. Then the boulevard had their vogue, steadily shifting from the Marais to the Madeleine, until the vie parisienne was concentrated in them.

They may lose a good deal—the celebrated cafés may be replaced by establishments of credit, the theaters

may be more scattered; the luxurious hotels may be transported elsewhere, and the boulevardiers of other days may tend to disappear. Nevertheless the boulevards, with their bright shops and glaring cinemas, preserve their attraction; and (I speak from experience) one may still, in the course of a short walk, encounter the lions of the day, the playwrights, the chroniclers, the politicians, the well-known flâneurs, among the perpetual crowds which unroll like a panorama; while between the rows of trees flows a slow sea of automobiles, with horns hooting, obedient

to the white batons of the policemen, and encircling here and there a helmeted sentinel *de ville*, impossible on an impossible horse.

There is so much to see in Paris—the wonderful parks and gardens, the great picture galleries, the marvelous museums, the historic libraries, the churches and other buildings, three, five, eight, ten centuries old, the statues and the monuments, and the different quarters, each of them with their special flavor—the ancient Marais, the aristocratic Faubourg Saint-Germain, the studious Latin Quarter, the artistic

Montparnasse, the fashionable Champs-Élysées, the busy Bourse and markets, and far above, the nocturnal Montmartre—the little, Old World village on the hill. The charm of Paris is inexhaustible.

Rumble of Coaches and Clatter of Hoofs Made Up Traffic Roar of Place Vendôme

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—The Place Vendôme is one of the places we go to and through nowadays in the rush of traffic.

A long time ago in 1713 when Mansart planned the houses that surround it, it was given the august title of "Place Louis le Grand," but no one ever called it that. They all called it just what we do today—"The Place Vendôme." In those days the traffic roar was made up of the rumble of coaches, the clatter of hoofs and the loud ring of lackeys' heels on the ample paving stones.

But one day in 1793 when Louis XVI's throne was tottering at Versailles, a man named Chenier ordered the statue of "Le Grand Roi" to be pulled down. France had decided not to have any more kings.

What finally came to be the center of the Place Vendôme after its troubled days was a column made of gray Corsican granite trimmed with bronze from the Austere cannon. It was entwined with 45 subjects in bronze representing Napoleonic victories in Germany and Italy. This was the work of several artists—Bartolini, Bosio, Clodion, Petiot, Lucas and De Lamoignon.

In place of "Le Grand Roi Soleil" now stood a column with a statue of Napoleon on top—to the victories of the "Corsican Monster," as Napoleon was then called by Royalists. Not for long, however. In 1814 the Restoration brought the Royalists back into power and the Place Vendôme saw

the fleur-de-lis flying from Napoleon's column.

Ironical history! The Royalists ordered the statue of Napoleon to be taken down. The Place Vendôme plumed itself, remembering the days of the Louis's. The Rue Napoleon became the Rue de la Paix in honor of the peace of the Nation. These names are still in use today, but there is also in the Place Vendôme a souvenir of the Napoleonic reign, for in 1811 Louis Philippe caused a new statue of the Emperor, in a greatcoat and three-cornered hat, to be placed on the summit. But Napoleon III replaced this in 1843 by one resembling the original figure. In 1871 the entire column was pulled down by the Communards.

Fortunately the fragments were preserved and it was re-erected in 1875 as we have it today. Small wonder that Victor Hugo wrote the "Ode à la Colonne."

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PARIS OFFERS ART TREASURES

Beautiful Color Prints of China Can Be Bought for a Few Dollars Apiece

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—Paris is known to the whole world as the central market for the clothes of women and all their numerous appointments, and it is, of course, known in many corners of the world that Paris has to offer an unrivaled wealth of art treasures.

As in the nature of things there is only one man who can buy the big, great pearl necklace in the world and only a few who can constitute collections which vie for importance with the public museums, there remains the market in which the man of modest purse, the foreign visitor, and the moderately wealthy bargain for more humble objects of artistic merit. There is perhaps no city in Europe which forms so ideal a hunting ground for this vast category of purchasers. The difficulty is to put the right buyer in touch with the right source of supply. It may prove helpful, therefore, to examine some of the many aspects of the art trade in Paris.

A Popular Fallacy

Let us, first, with, dispose of a popular fallacy concerning the so-called big dealers, no matter whether they trade in the great masterpieces of pictorial art, fine furniture, rare manuscripts and books, precious carpets, Gothic tapestries or the like. There is an idea abroad that these dealers buy for a few dollars what they offer at prohibitive prices. The popular press delights in the sensational stories of some clever dealer buying from the unwitting owner a masterpiece by Rembrandt, for instance, for a derisory sum and making a profit which would keep a family in comfort for half a century. Such things do happen. Knowledge in this market is a commodity which has its value alike for the buyer and the seller.

The usual misconception about the supposedly wicked dealer is based on the fact that the public does not realize what collectors really do. The dealer does not buy merely a golden frame with a valuable piece of property inside it. They purchase the expert knowledge of the merchant, and they buy an object backed by his personal taste, which is the security, in most cases, of many years of expert training and experience. The price the buyer pays is the value conferred upon an object by virtue of the experience, tradition and good reputation of a firm. The buyer knows that such gilded security does not and cannot expect to buy original Rembrandts at the price of a reproduction. In fact, to those with a modest purse and great ambitions, there is no adventure in buying antiques from the men whose salesmanship constitutes the hallmark of value in the market.

Opportunities for Public

Paris however offers its richest opportunities precisely to that large public which wants a lot of fun for a reasonable expenditure of money. Here is the key to the secret. You must avoid the Rue de la Paix and the great merchants who sell to the captains of industry. You must take your courage in one hand and your purse in the other. You must face the fact that your money will buy the exact equivalent, not of the value of your money but the exact equivalent of your taste and good judgment. If you have not the courage to be quite certain that the value you will get for your purchases is the value of your own power of discrimination, you must take the path of wisdom and drop your courage and use both hands with which to hold fast to the contents of your purse.

If on the other hand, however, you are one of the brave who alone are favored, especially if you will assist by a little study of the objects of your predilection, then the only other requisite is the disposal of a little time. You must sail forth into the byways of Paris and plunge into the depths of the little shops and induce

Great French Painting on the World War to Be Viewed by Peoples of Other Countries



The American Memorial in the Pantheon de la Guerre, With an Inset Showing the Crated Painting at Rouen, En Route From Paris to Le Havre.

the dealer to show you his treasures. You must remember that you are playing a game with him; he has backed his judgment with his money and you are now pitting your judgment and your money against his merchandise and his judgment.

Golden Rule for Buying

It is a bold thing to counsel one's fellows, but there is a golden rule for the buying of beautiful things which cannot be repeated too often for all those who can neither afford nor wish to purchase another man's judgment. The golden rule is, do not buy anything unless it is an object which really delights your best power of appreciation. People have often told me that they would love to buy pictures and furniture and prints, beautiful materials, in fact all kinds of things, if only they felt sure that they would not commit errors of taste, and many men think that taste is bestowed upon some individuals and not upon others. There is no advice to be given to the man who is afraid of making a mistake. You cannot insure a man against buying in bad taste, but in other things, nothing venture nothing win.

The quality of taste and judgment, however, is within the reach of every man in large measure, provided he will take a little trouble. The trouble he has to take is nothing more nor less than the use of his eyes. He must compare one specimen with another. The dealer will tell him that this etching is expensive, perhaps because it is a finer specimen than the average. Do not believe or disbelieve the dealer. You are playing a game with him, in which the better man always wins. Go away and look at other specimens of the same etching in a museum and render yourself an account of the difference. If you are observant you will notice at first a few differences and very quickly you will learn to distinguish the subtlest shades. Armed with this power of distinction you can go back to the dealer and if you have learned more than he has, which is not at all improbable, you will taste that special thrill of adventure which is one of the joys of collecting.

The aspiring collector who surveys what has happened in the last half century, has every ground for

encouragement. For instance, a handful of people two generations ago took pleasure in the gayly colored sheets which were for sale for a few cents apiece in an unpretentious shop in the Rue de Rivoli. They were colored prints and the buyers delighted in the gaiety which they guessed at in the producers of these prints. Some of them, de Goncourt for instance, took the trouble to compare them, and an analysis of style allowed him to attribute a certain number of prints to the same author. These prints were old Japanese color prints. The collection which he constituted by following his fancy is worth today thousands of times what he gave for it. These instances could be multiplied indefinitely.

Chinese paintings, to quote another instance, could be bought before the war for the most modest sums, and lest the reader should think that the writer can only point to the past, he will point here also to the future and choose two instances from the art of the Far East,

specimens of which are to be found in large quantities in all kinds of little shops in Paris. The reader, if his eye is delighted by the beautiful paintings that come from Korea, will hardly meet with a merchant who will ask more than \$200 for any specimen, and it would not be rash to say that in another 10 years' time it will be difficult to find even a modest specimen for five times that sum.

Or again, if one cannot afford the prices asked for fine Japanese prints, let him console himself with the fact that the color prints of China are, in the opinion of the writer, far more beautiful. Specimens can be bought for a few dollars apiece, and this list could be continued almost ad infinitum. May the spirit of adventure lead the reader into many a quaint corner of the fair city of Paris. If he should fail to find priceless treasures at the corner of the street, the quest alone will bring its own reward, in a city whose treasures are more varied and far richer than all the jewels of Samarkand.

PARISIANS FIND PARASOLS NEAT COMPLEMENT TO DRESS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

to favor. Its wood is of "amourette" or "bois des îles." Its mount, a handle of horn, ivory, shell, is surrounded by a band of the same shade as the dress.

The Artificial Flower

Artificial flowers are being worn and give a delightful touch to the dress. Larger than last year, they are in many varieties: muslin, silk, velvet, metal, ribbon, shell and particularly feather. Singly or in bunches, carnations, dahlias, roses, orchids, camellias and the classic bouquet of violets, primroses and wild flowers will be seen. The evening dresses are trimmed at the shoulder or at the waist with large

flowers, covered with metal with pendants of birdseed. Finally, little flowers in material or leather in little tight bouquets once more are to be worn on hats.

The boudoir robes are especially luxurious. Rich laces, soft satins, crepe de chine, crepe georgette and silk voile are used for them. Like the gowns, they show mixtures of materials and colors, or the plain is contrasted to the printed, taffeta to crepe, lame to satin, etc. The kimono shape is the most practical as a dressing gown. Its comfort is united with elegance, thanks to the wonderful embroideries. The crepe boudoir gowns have ample sleeves, sometimes reaching to the edge of the garment. Some leave the arm bare and fall at the back in the form of wings or points. Yokes and lace insertions, groups of gathers and tiny pleats are used for many of these gowns. They are trimmed with silk fringes, deep fringes of ostrich feathers and even garlands of artificial flowers.

Sensible Shoes. Having become sensible, a rational shoe with round toes and moderate heels for walking has been adopted. They are for the most part in box-calf, brown or fawn, adorned with designs or cut away and in two shades.

The afternoon dress slipper is in patent leather, in shape a little narrower.

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Pantheon de la Guerre Leaves France for United States Tour

Great Picture of the Battle Fields of France Which Millions Have Viewed in Past Eight Years Removed From 148 Rue de l'Université

PARIS (Special Correspondence)

The Pantheon de la Guerre, the great panorama which faithfully portrays on canvas the battle fields of the World War, has been removed from its home at 148 rue de l'Université, where it has been on exhibition for eight years, and sent to the United States under the auspices of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation.

It took a large number of skilled workmen to remove the great canvas, pack it carefully in the cradle built for it, sheath the huge package in metal and barge it down the Seine to Havre where it was placed on an ocean liner with New York as its destination.

But one day the panorama will come back to France. That will be when the people of the United States and Canada have seen it, and the inspiring picture has been similarly shown in South America and England. Such is the assurance of the public-spirited men both in France and the United States who have advanced the money that makes the whole undertaking possible.

Building to Be Razed

It is understood that in the meantime the building in which the Pantheon de la Guerre has been exhibited since the war, and which was not constructed as a permanent housing, is to be torn down to make way for a modern apartment house.

The noted painting, which has been seen by several million persons since it was placed on exhibition in Paris at the close of the World War, is the result of an inspirational idea conceived by P. Carrier Belleuse and A. F. Gouget.

Distinguished artists who assisted by other able painters, believed no greater or better thing could be done when the war began in 1914, than to buoy up the morale of those fighting for the cause of France by painting a mighty victory picture which should accurately describe the principal battle fields of the struggle and portray by groups the nations fighting as allies.

Without recording a single horror, or even indicating bloodshed, the great story was gradually put on canvas, the artists often being able to hear the thunder of artillery as the second battle of the Marne was fought and as they went on with their work. The painting when completed constituted what is said to be the largest panorama ever done, carrying more than 6000 individual portraits, of which over 2000 are listed and quickly recognizable as leaders and heroes of those momentous days.

In Madison Square Garden

The painting will be exhibited at the new Madison Square Garden in New York City from May 15 to Nov.

and preparations for its reception there are already under way. Engineers who arrived here on the steamship France, Feb. 27, called for New York on the steamship Aquitania, March 9, carrying with them plans and specifications for the special structure to be erected inside the great New York auditorium. There will be a preliminary showing of the panorama in New York at which public officials, artists and the press will be admitted by card.

The painting, with its 300 auxiliary portraits of war heroes, statesmen and noted patriots done by the artists who made the great canvas, shown in a special foyer, will have the advantage of special lighting and appropriate music during the New York presentation. After the New York exhibition the painting is to be shown in other big centers where large auditoriums exist such as Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Washington, St. Louis, Detroit, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Whether the painting then goes to the larger cities of South America or to Australia, before proceeding to England, is not yet definitely determined.

Sponsoring the appearance of the panorama in New York is the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, an organization of citizens who have devoted time and money to making a public shrine of Monticello, the Virginia home of Thomas Jefferson, author of the American Declaration of Independence, founder of the public school system in the United States, first minister plenipotentiary to France and life-long friend of the Marquis de la Fayette who is an ideal of America as well as of France.

This organization has sent an official letter to Paris indicating its intention to take an active part in the program by which school children in and near New York will be enabled to see and understand the painting.

Lecturers will be specially prepared to explain the battle fields and the inspiring alignment of the allied nations and it is stated by those sponsoring the undertaking that a primary aim is to convey a message of good will and the better understanding by means of the picture as between the two republics—the United States and France.

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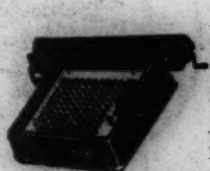
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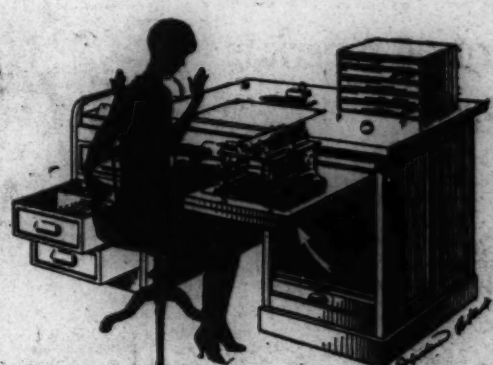


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HARRY with antiquity; veiled in the mystery of magic and high romance; with domes and slender minarets concealing treasures forbidden to western eyes; with narrow winding streets, blank mud walls, overhanging balconies—in all things speaking of days of fearfulness, when every man saw in his neighbor a potential thief and assassin—this is the aspect which Bagdad presents to the tourist.

But, rising upon the ancient foundation, or rather, having crept into the shoes of the sleeping giant, stands a debonair youth, panting with eagerness to enter the world's arena. This newest of kingdoms, freed after the Great War from domination by the Turk, is confronted by many and difficult problems; not the least among them being the problem of education.

Under the Turks, the population was almost totally illiterate. The only schools were private religious and language schools—Catholic, Jewish, which taught Hebrew and French; and Moslem schools in which the Koran was drilled all day long by dirty teachers.

The new Arab Government, under the tutelage of the English, looked eagerly about for proper teachers. The nearest and best source was obviously the American University at Beirut. These graduates were furnished with the Arabic language, but were trained in the American manner, which the Iraqi Government liked. Therefore they invited a few of them to come over to Bagdad and organize a school.

Slowly the foundations were laid in primary and then secondary schools for boys, with Arabic as the medium of instruction, and English as a secondary language, taught in the upper grades.

Then came primary schools for girls, starting with the first grade alone and gradually adding one year at a time, until now there is one public school which teaches through six grades. Even yet, however, the work is not very thorough and a large proportion of the girls of the city do not attend any school.

The Girls' Club of the School. The other day we set out to visit some of the girls' schools. Our first objective was the Central School, a roomy building standing within a courtyard. The courteous American principal came forward at once to pilot us about. As we passed up the broad staircase she remarked with a chuckle, "Do you see the fresh paint on our walls? We did it ourselves—the girls, I mean. It was great fun to see these daughters of pashas and effendis wielding the brush!" Her own office was tastefully curtained, and her assistants were framing prints of famous pictures to be hung in the classrooms.

Four hundred girls are attending this school, she told us, nearly 100 of whom are in the kindergarten. The Central School is the special hobby of the present director of education, who lavishes upon it the finest of equipment. The teachers are the best to be had, chiefly from Syria, but the principal and the teacher of singing and drawing are from America. The pupils are obviously the best—neat, alert, intelligent. But as yet, this, the finest school for girls in Bagdad, has only six grades, to which have been added two years of normal training work. The girls who graduate here are going out as the best native teachers.

This is laying a most excellent foundation for the future, but when the highest school for girls is such as this, one begins to realize what a long way this country must travel before its womanhood will be educated.

So much for the best opportunities offered by the public schools. There is besides a group of girls, between the ages of 15 and 20, who have eagerly seized every opportunity that presented itself. They have attended the private religious schools; they have had private instructors; they

have formed a club with weekly meetings under the leadership of an American missionary. They are the daughters of some of the finest old families of Bagdad—Jewish, Armenian, Moslem—who, forgetting differences of race and creed, are banded together in the search for knowledge. These girls are of the finest type, socially and intellectually, and they represent a fairly numerous class in Bagdad. Their minds are keen—none keener have I met in decades of teaching—and they demand the best instruction.

To what quarter can they turn? In vain do they ask the Government. In vain do they ask the missionaries. Both are absorbed in other tasks. Soon their appeal will reach the freed after the Great War from domination by the Turk, is confronted by many and difficult problems; not the least among them being the problem of education.

A New Day for Moslem Girls. But let us turn from the dream of a junior college for the choice youth of the old city to the reality of the government's efforts to raise the long-neglected poor little Moslem girls. We will go first to Kadimein, a Shi'ah Moslem suburb of Bagdad. The city is built up around a magnificent mosque, with domes and minarets covered with pure gold, the sacred shrine visited annually by thousands of pilgrims mostly from Persia, the land of the Shi'ahs. Profoundly ignorant and deeply degraded are the people of this shrine city, but by the untiring efforts of one man they are being saved. This man was educated in Beirut. Shi'ah Moslem as he is, he is animated by the self-sacrificing purpose of a Christian missionary, and has quite as liberal a mental outlook.

Nowhere, I suppose, have girls been less esteemed than by Moslems, and especially by Shi'ahs. Yet, strangely enough, this man urged the Government to open a school for girls, and it was done. It was largely by his influence that the girls were induced to attend. At first the children had to be collected from their homes each morning. They had to be washed and taught the most elementary rules of hygiene. The school has existed for three years and the children come eagerly.

As we entered the open square at Kadimein, we saw the long, low building. A low door in a blank mud wall stood ajar. We entered, by a dark, low-roofed passage way, into a small paved court, and climbed some disconcertingly high steps to the balcony. Here was the school, and we were conducted into the office of the head mistress, an intelligent, well-dressed woman, who spoke English a little. The schoolrooms were on the four sides of the balcony, and contained about 100 children, the first four grades of the primary. The amount they learn from books is not very great perhaps, but the daily association with neat, educated women counts enormously. Pathetic little creatures they were, but how tidy, how healthy, how happy, in comparison with the hundreds who have never been mothers are barefoot and are doomed to a life of the densest ignorance and superstition!

Unabashed Friendliness. In another Shi'ah Moslem school, much like this one, I lingered a moment as our party was leaving. It was recess time and the children were crowding about me, their eyes wide with interest in the stranger. I patted a little one on the shoulder. Encouraged by my gesture, one little girl, bolder than the rest, reached over the heads of the crowd and shook my gloved hand. Instantly every child tried to shake my hand, with many smiles and giggles of delight. Never did I receive more spontaneous friendliness than from these little Shi'ahs.

The mistress said in broken English, "They all come from poor Arab families; their mothers are barefoot and untidy; their homes are wretched. But all these people, even the women, are aware of being ignorant and degraded. They want something better."

That head mistress in her faltering English has given the keynote of the educational situation in Iraq. This Arab nation, after centuries of misery accepted and acquiesced in; of poverty and degradation; of domination by a foreign power, and hopeless submission to that power—this Arab nation has become aware of itself, and of its own condition. The stirrings of a noble discontent are evident on every hand. It is seen in the hundreds of children turned away from the government schools for lack of room. It is seen in the eagerness with which European goods are purchased, European customs adopted. It is seen in the disregard of religious difference when the acquisition of knowledge is in question—witness the Moslem schools taught by Christians. It is seen in the numbers of students sent by the government to study in America, England, Syria, India.

Finally, it is seen in the thoughtful, deep-seated ambition of the university-trained men of Iraq to make of Bagdad in the twentieth century as enlightened and as famous a seat of learning and culture as it was in ancient times.

See Monitor of April 26 (President's speech and Cuban story) and all on China and Nicaragua.

Women Graduates Who Work Outside of Publicity's Glare

By AN OXONIAN

IN THE course of a recent lawsuit, it transpired that a fully qualified woman doctor had turned dressmaker. It is out-of-the-way cases of this sort that are brought continually before the public eye. One hears of university women doing curious jobs for which it is difficult to imagine how their education could fit them—apart, of course, from the inevitable benefit of a general cultural influence. But university women who do not take up unexpected careers are left to work outside the glare of publicity until people begin to wonder exactly what they are doing.

It is proposed here to analyze the various employments of a "year" group which went down from an Oxford college in 1921. The average age of these 34 women is 27 so that most of them have now settled down to definite occupations. This particular group has been chosen partly for that reason; and also because it is not exceptionally brilliant or gifted, but represents pretty accurately the average English university woman. It contains no Margaret Kennedy or Rose Macaulay; though both writers were educated at this college.

Those Who Chose Teaching. Of the group, the school-teaching profession has absorbed 14. Some of these people are "live-wires." Two have chosen the London elementary in preference to secondary school because they have strong sympathies in that direction. Another is the headmistress of the British school in Constantinople. The daughter of a highly distinguished family is teaching in South Africa. Another member of the profession has vanished from the ken of her contemporaries, having set out with the interesting intention of teaching her way round the world. Some have made a success of less spectacular posts in the home country. It is a little sad, however, to see that a few have drifted into teaching as a last resource. It is this tendency to find a refuge in teaching that causes so many vigorous and modern young women to take up any career other than a scholastic one. Yet a scholastic career is the most natural destination for those university women who possess the outstanding qualities of intellect and personality which fit them to adopt it.

There is only one university "don" in the year. An exceptionally brilliant student, a graduate of a Scottish university as well as of Oxford, she lectured in English at Armstrong College, Newcastle. Some contribution to research scholarship is also being made. One graduate has been working in French at the Sorbonne, and another, who has married an able Oxford man, continues her investigations into medieval English history. One of the group is a doctor who has qualified with high honors. Her father is headmaster of a leading English public school, so that her medical career has to be combined with important social duties.

The head mistress of Bedford High School recently suggested that too many girls want to be private secretaries. This tendency will right itself economically; there is already a glut of university-women secretaries on the labor market. Only four of this group are now secretaries, though several more took the necessary training in shorthand and typing. Of the four, one fills an absorbing and useful post as secretary of employment to the Royal College of Music. The problem of employment in the English musical world grows daily more difficult, and the work requires much tact and administrative ability. Another is a secretary at the Central Conservative Association, where she, too, does a certain amount of administrative work. A third combines the duties of private secretary with those of the governing and general management of an interesting family which entertains and travels largely. The fourth is private secretary to a business man.

Three Writers. There are three writers in the group. Two of these are literary critics on an important weekly review, while the other is a free lance. None of the three is content with mere ephemeral journalism, and it is curious that they have all chosen the short story as the medium of their permanent art.

This being a "war generation," comparatively few—only seven—have married. One of these, as has already been mentioned, continues her research work; another lives in the East End of London and, having had secretarial training in addition to university training, is extremely useful to an employment bureau there as a voluntary worker. Another moves in rather a different sphere of life from this, having married an Irish earl. A fourth left college to marry before she had completed her course. In all these cases the husbands are Oxford men. Another has married a schoolmaster.

Out of all the 34 graduates, only three remain leisured and unmarried. One of these has a remarkable intellect, though too bizarre and untrammelled for any regular profession. That completes the analysis. From the careers of the 600 graduates of this college one could doubtless have culled a more dramatic list. The stage, radio, publicity, shopkeeping—each has absorbed isolated members. But such a list would hardly be representative, as the one that has been given would appear to be, of the occupations actually engaged in by the majority of English university women of today. After all, they leave their colleges with a decided intellectual bias, and the least and less spectacular professions are the most likely to attract them.

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No College Men in Utah Prison

THE recent survey of education in Utah included the work of the penal institutions. The purpose of the institutions was viewed as being twofold—to protect society and to salvage men. In the opinion of the survey staff, society can protect itself best by salvaging all prisoners who are to be returned to it. The salvaging of men involves educational procedures. Inmates are persons out of adjustment with physical or social laws. Social adjustment is primarily a conscious process. For this reason, it is argued, such matters should receive attention in educational surveys.

Justified. Conditions revealed in the survey justify this attitude. Of the 166 male inmates at the state prison, 19 had no schooling whatever, 23 had four years or less, 35 claimed to have attended between four and eight years, 33 had done some high school work, 6 claimed high school graduation, and 2 had some college training. Seventy-six per cent were of eighth grade standing or less. Furthermore, 42 of the 166 men had no occupation. Farming and mining were the most frequently reported. Skilled technical occupations were rarely reported.

According to the survey, all but two of the men desired to study and to be taught. Reading, writing, arithmetic and English were the subjects for which there was the most frequent call. These are "tool subjects." Obviously they should be taught first.

The extension division of the University of Utah has been interested for years in undertaking educational work at the prison. For reasons largely political, nothing had been done previous to the survey. While the survey was in progress, Lewis R. Alderman, specialist in adult education, under whose direction the prison was examined, visited at the office of the extension division. His enthusiasm regarding possibilities for service at the prison stimulated officials to renewed effort. His visit at the prison, especially the interviews with inmates, had paved the way for sincere co-operation.

The writer arranged for a preliminary survey (the results of the federal survey quoted above were not known until December) to be conducted under the direction of Dr. Arthur L. Beeley, professor of social technology, with the aid of Dr. M. C. Barlow and Dorothy Nywander, of the psychology department.

This survey revealed much information regarding (1) the educational status, (2) the vocational history, and (3) the prison record of each inmate. On the basis of these findings, classes were organized under the direction of the extension division.

Seven classes are at present being conducted. Six groups in the following subjects meet one period a week: Arithmetic, reading, penmanship, writing, and English; introductory music, instrumental music, and bookkeeping. A group of foreigners studying English meet three times each week. One student is pursuing a home-study course in trigonometry and another is receiving help in art.

Junior High School Co-operation. Four teachers, through the co-operation of Supt. G. N. Child, were recruited from the faculty of the Irving Junior High School, which is located near the prison. These men are Principal A. J. Hagen, V. A. Winward, J. W. Anderson and Arthur Arnesen. A week later Prof. W. E. Ellerson of the L. D. S. Business College volunteered and was assigned to instruct a group, members of which were already engaged in bookkeeping.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PRINCETON HAS TEN VETERANS

Tiger Baseball Coach Has Had to Develop New Pitching Staff

PRINCETON, N. J., April 29 (Special)—Showing greatly improved form and at the plate as a result of its trip South during Easter vacation, the Princeton varsity baseball nine began the serious part of its schedule last Saturday by taking a brilliant victory from Williams College in a 10-inning contest in a rivalry which seems to hold forth considerable promise for the rest of the season. Princeton has now secured six victories out of 10 starts in a 28-game schedule.

The diamond situation at Princeton is unusual this year in that 10 letter men and a host of experienced amateurs are available; but few dependable pitchers are included in the number. Battery practice began March 30 with only one man, E. Kellogg '27, who had never pitched a full game successfully. Kellogg was the mainstay in the box last season. F. K. Rankin '28, who earned his varsity last year also pitched for duty, but Pitching Coach J. W. Coombs found in two sophomores, F. O. Palmer and H. A. Heydt '27, men who seemed to have more reserve potential than either Kellogg or Rankin. In addition to these four, F. C. Baughens '28, W. W. Candy Jr. '28, E. E. Baruch '28, Mortimer Feldman '29, J. D. Seifert '29, J. C. Murphy '29 and P. L. Wardenburg '29 were also available.

Behind the bat four men struggled on even terms for the first few days, but of these J. W. Lewis '28, last year's catcher, and J. R. Bridges '28, also a football star, were singled out as most likely candidates for duty.

In view of an unexpectedly abundant supply of infield talent, the lineup sketched on paper before the opening of practice did not last long. Capt. R. W. LaBeaume '27 was shifted from his old position at first base to shortstop, and J. T. Emert '27 was groomed to take charge of first base. Evans Hicks '29, who had been playing first-class baseball at second since his schooldays at Lawrenceville, assumed his old post without serious competition. At third W. F. Scharnkopf '27 and P. H. Strubing '29 had a hard struggle, with honors going to the former. Strubing later, after a regular outfield position. After the assignment of regular infield positions, six second-string men of almost as much ability were left over as substitutes.

J. W. Slagle '27 hit his batting eye sooner than ever, was detailed to occupy left field, W. H. Hart '28, given a slight edge over W. J. Rhees '27, last year's regular at center field, while L. S. Stewart '29, was pushed hard, but in vain, by E. K. Baughens '29, in right field. The arms of the latter two men were undeveloped, but they covered much ground in chasing flies.

Having settled his lineup, the next task awaiting Coach William Clarke was to determine the most effective batting order. The question was undecided until after the first few games.

Emert is leading hitter. In studying the score book it is evident that Princeton has several very consistent hitters. The averages of Emert is the most impressive, he having been at bat 45 times, 9 more than LaBeaume. His mark is .345, and his hits include two triples and a home run. Catcher Lewis has an average of .429 for 28 trips to the plate with a home run and two other extra-base hits to his credit. Lewis has scored 11 runs to date. Bridges, also a catcher, is hitting at an unusual percentage of .500 in 12 times at bat. Captain LaBeaume is hitting .388 with 14 hits, and Pitcher Fred Baughens has a mark of .400 though he has not yet pitched a full game. He has scored 11 runs and has 11 hits. Hicks is batting .345 and Hart .333.

In fielding LaBeaume and Emert have done good work, while Hicks has been dependable at second. In the outfield, Slagle has appeared the best, with Strubing close behind. Strubing leads in base stealing with seven and Hicks and Slagle each have four. The catches have allowed very few passed balls.

In the box Heydt has the best record, three wins and no defeats. He has pitched 2 2/3 innings, yielding 16 hits and given two bases on balls. Kellogg has won three and lost one in 2 1/2 innings, pitching five and giving one hit and passed 12. He and Heydt have each struck out six. Palmer, Baughens, and Rankin have each lost one game. The former has struck out 21, but this is offset by his 21 bases on balls and four wild pitches.

CENTRAL MEETS WITH ITS FIRST REVERSE

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON TEAM BEAT FIRST DIVISION

PRINCETON, N. J., April 29 (Special)—The Princeton varsity baseball nine began the serious part of its schedule last Saturday by taking a brilliant victory from Williams College in a 10-inning contest in a rivalry which seems to hold forth considerable promise for the rest of the season. Princeton has now secured six victories out of 10 starts in a 28-game schedule.

The diamond situation at Princeton is unusual this year in that 10 letter men and a host of experienced amateurs are available; but few dependable pitchers are included in the number. Battery practice began March 30 with only one man, E. Kellogg '27, who had never pitched a full game successfully. Kellogg was the mainstay in the box last season. F. K. Rankin '28, who earned his varsity last year also pitched for duty, but Pitching Coach J. W. Coombs found in two sophomores, F. O. Palmer and H. A. Heydt '27, men who seemed to have more reserve potential than either Kellogg or Rankin. In addition to these four, F. C. Baughens '28, W. W. Candy Jr. '28, E. E. Baruch '28, Mortimer Feldman '29, J. D. Seifert '29, J. C. Murphy '29 and P. L. Wardenburg '29 were also available.

Behind the bat four men struggled on even terms for the first few days, but of these J. W. Lewis '28, last year's catcher, and J. R. Bridges '28, also a football star, were singled out as most likely candidates for duty.

In view of an unexpectedly abundant supply of infield talent, the lineup sketched on paper before the opening of practice did not last long. Capt. R. W. LaBeaume '27 was shifted from his old position at first base to shortstop, and J. T. Emert '27 was groomed to take charge of first base. Evans Hicks '29, who had been playing first-class baseball at second since his schooldays at Lawrenceville, assumed his old post without serious competition. At third W. F. Scharnkopf '27 and P. H. Strubing '29 had a hard struggle, with honors going to the former. Strubing later, after a regular outfield position. After the assignment of regular infield positions, six second-string men of almost as much ability were left over as substitutes.

J. W. Slagle '27 hit his batting eye sooner than ever, was detailed to occupy left field, W. H. Hart '28, given a slight edge over W. J. Rhees '27, last year's regular at center field, while L. S. Stewart '29, was pushed hard, but in vain, by E. K. Baughens '29, in right field. The arms of the latter two men were undeveloped, but they covered much ground in chasing flies.

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SEVEN U. S. RIFLE STARS TO COMPETE Will Try to Capture World Title at Rome

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Seven of America's premier rifle men have been selected to represent the United States in the international rifle matches to be held at Rome, Italy, in May.

The seven who will go abroad soon, made the best scores in the preliminary tests, just concluded at Quantico, Va., near here. With a possible high score of 1800 points, the high man in the tryouts was First Lieutenant P. M. Martin, United States Marine, 1519, 1519; fourth, W. L. Bruce, civilian, 1514; fifth, Gunnery Sergeant R. O. Coulter, United States Marine, 1513; sixth, First Lieutenant M. J. Dodson, Pennsylvania National Guard, 1510; and seventh, Sergeant L. Lach, United States Marine, 1504.

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HOTELS AND RESORTS

CALIFORNIA

New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex

Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains



LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day, European Plan.

Room	Single	Double
100 rooms	\$2.50	\$3.50
150 rooms	\$2.50	\$3.50
200 rooms	\$2.50	\$3.50
250 rooms	\$2.50	\$3.50
300 rooms	\$2.50	\$3.50

"Largest Popular-Price Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

Hotel STILLWELL

Between 8th & 9th on Grand

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

300 ROOMS
All with Private Bath
Garage in Connection

Located in the center of
business and amusement
activities—yet away from
the noise and clamor of
heavy traffic.

\$2.00 PER DAY
Weekly & Monthly Rates on Application
Write for Circular

The ASBURY

"APARTMENTS BEAUTIFUL"

New: 1 to 7
rooms; elegantly
furnished; modern
electrical
equipment; daily
maid service.

Very desirable
location in Wilshire
district, overlooking
Westlake Park.

\$150 to \$550 a
month. Book on
application.

2505 West 6th
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

New Hotel Virginia

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

\$13.50 Per Week

741 S. Beacon St., just off 7th
4 blocks east of Westlake Park

Outside rooms with bath, shower, door mirrors.
Excellent beds, also twin beds, beautiful room
room, bathroom, cafe, clubrooms, garage.
JAMES W. WEITZMAN, phone DUSKirk 4501.

Hotel Grauman

Lovely view of mountains from this
comfortable residential hotel. Convenient
to downtown. Rooms or suites
transient or permanent. Reasonable
rates, day or week. Spacious garage.
675 North Kenmore Avenue at Melrose
Olympia 2191

RIVIERA DRAWS MANY TOURISTS

Beaches Between Cannes and
Nice—Rival Best World-
Renowned Bathing Places

NICE (Special Correspondence)—
The exceptionally low rate of ex-
change of the franc brought to the
Riviera last summer a considerable
number of visitors who were rather
surprised to find that, far from being
unbearably hot, the climate on these
shores of the Mediterranean was as
pleasant in summer as in winter, and
that the bathing was not inferior to
the most widely advertised places
like Ostend or Trouville.

Though these favorable financial
conditions are not likely to repeat
themselves, it is hoped that the ex-
perience of last year will induce
visitors to return again this summer
for the bathing season. In view of
this, all kinds of preparations are
being made in order to insure com-
fort to visitors. Most of the great
hotels will remain open, and the rail-
way administration has promised to
keep up the time-table of fast trains,
and even one of the trains de luxe
will run between Paris and Ven-
tunille.

Though the air here in summer is
perhaps less bracing than on the
shores of the Channel and the North
Sea, the visitor to the Riviera is
compensated by the fact that he can
be certain of fine dry weather from
May to September. As for beaches,
there are several places between
Nice and Cannes which can rival the
best world-renowned bathing places.

Another attraction for summer
visitors is provided by the numerous
villages situated on the mountains at
a short distance from the shore. They
are seldom visited during the
winter season, because, owing to
their altitude ranging from 800 to
1400 meters, they are much exposed
to the winds. Many of the permanent
residents of the Riviera spend the
summer months in these villages.

The hotel accommodation is devoid
of the luxuries one is used to at
the fashionable seaside resorts, but
on the other hand, these villages
provide the charm of primitive coun-
try life and beautiful scenery which
can be best enjoyed during the sum-
mer, when light and coloring cannot
be surpassed. Already steps have
been taken for the development of
these resorts, and excellent roads
connect them with the railway sta-
tions.

The visitor thus has an opportu-
nity for extensive walks or drives
and for enjoying the excellent moun-
tain air and beautiful scenery.

NEVADA

CHARLESTON LODGE

Charleston, Elko County, Nevada

A ranch house situated in the most beau-
tiful mountain scenery in northern
Nevada and planned for busy people who
wish a quiet summer outing. Home
cooking. Ideal summer climate. Cool
nights. Hunting and fishing in season.
Saddle horses and guides. Auto trips.
Limited number taken. Booklet on
request.

OREGON

IMPERIAL HOTEL

In the heart of the shopping district.

PORTLAND, OREGON

When in PORTLAND, OREGON, make the Multnomah Hotel

"YOUR WESTERN HOME"

NOT only has the
Cliff doubled its
size—it has
multiplied its at-
tractiveness. Its
service, its comfort
and charm. Yet
rates remain as be-
fore:

One Person
\$3.00 and up
Two Persons
\$5.00 and up

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President
H. S. Wynn
Resident Mgr.
San Francisco, Calif. Geary at Taylor

The Cliff

Very desirable
location in Wilshire
district, overlooking
Westlake Park.

\$150 to \$550 a
month. Book on
application.

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New Hotel Virginia

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

\$13.50 Per Week

741 S. Beacon St., just off 7th
4 blocks east of Westlake Park

Outside rooms with bath, shower, door mirrors.
Excellent beds, also twin beds, beautiful room
room, bathroom, cafe, clubrooms, garage.
JAMES W. WEITZMAN, phone DUSKirk 4501.

Hotel Grauman

Lovely view of mountains from this
comfortable residential hotel. Convenient
to downtown. Rooms or suites
transient or permanent. Reasonable
rates, day or week. Spacious garage.
675 North Kenmore Avenue at Melrose
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RIVIERA DRAWS MANY TOURISTS

Beaches Between Cannes and
Nice—Rival Best World-
Renowned Bathing Places

NICE (Special Correspondence)—
The exceptionally low rate of ex-
change of the franc brought to the
Riviera last summer a considerable
number of visitors who were rather
surprised to find that, far from being
unbearably hot, the climate on these
shores of the Mediterranean was as
pleasant in summer as in winter, and
that the bathing was not inferior to
the most widely advertised places
like Ostend or Trouville.

Though these favorable financial
conditions are not likely to repeat
themselves, it is hoped that the ex-
perience of last year will induce
visitors to return again this summer
for the bathing season. In view of
this, all kinds of preparations are
being made in order to insure com-
fort to visitors. Most of the great
hotels will remain open, and the rail-
way administration has promised to
keep up the time-table of fast trains,
and even one of the trains de luxe
will run between Paris and Ven-
tunille.

Though the air here in summer is
perhaps less bracing than on the
shores of the Channel and the North
Sea, the visitor to the Riviera is
compensated by the fact that he can
be certain of fine dry weather from
May to September. As for beaches,
there are several places between
Nice and Cannes which can rival the
best world-renowned bathing places.

Another attraction for summer
visitors is provided by the numerous
villages situated on the mountains at
a short distance from the shore. They
are seldom visited during the
winter season, because, owing to
their altitude ranging from 800 to
1400 meters, they are much exposed
to the winds. Many of the permanent
residents of the Riviera spend the
summer months in these villages.

The hotel accommodation is devoid
of the luxuries one is used to at
the fashionable seaside resorts, but
on the other hand, these villages
provide the charm of primitive coun-
try life and beautiful scenery which
can be best enjoyed during the sum-
mer, when light and coloring cannot
be surpassed. Already steps have
been taken for the development of
these resorts, and excellent roads
connect them with the railway sta-
tions.

The visitor thus has an opportu-
nity for extensive walks or drives
and for enjoying the excellent moun-
tain air and beautiful scenery.

MICHIGAN

In Detroit For Value

Grand and operated by those who ap-
preciate the value of The Christian Science
Monitor for guests. Right down town
with Grand Circus Park for a front
yard. Close to shops, attractions and
riding room. 300 rooms with bath
\$2.50 a day and up.

HOTEL JULLER

Hotel
Fort Wayne
IN DETROIT

300 Rooms 300 Baths
Rates \$2.00 and up
A. E. HAMILTON
Directing Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C.
GRACE DODGE
HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Situated near the Capitol
and the Union Station

Beautiful appointments. Excellent
food and service. Open to men and
women. No tipping.

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CHICAGO



The Stevens is under the same
management as Chicago's famous
HOTEL LA SALLE
which for many years has been
recognized as America's stand-
ard of excellence in modern hotel
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ANNOUNCING
the Opening
of the
WORLD'S GREATEST HOTEL
Monday Evening, May 2nd 1927

THE STEVENS

Michigan Boulevard, Seventh to Eighth Streets CHICAGO Ernest J. Stevens, Vice President and Manager

CONCEIVED as the greatest hotel of all time,
and built at a cost of over twenty-seven
million dollars, The Stevens is a magnificent
realization of an ideal—an inspiration and a chal-
lenge to the caravansaries of the world.

Convenient to all railroad terminals, business,
shops and theatres—overlooking Grant Park
and Lake Michigan, The Stevens towers twenty-
nine stories high and extends a full block along
majestic Michigan Boulevard.

Impressive in its magnitude, embodying every
conceivable service for your comfort and en-
joyment, The Stevens offers the finest accom-
modations at surprisingly low rates.

This veritable "city within a city" includes
3,000 spacious, airy outside rooms, each with
private bath, circulating ice water and large
closet. Four and one-half stories are devoted to
public spaces. There is a library of 25,000 vol-
umes, over a hundred large sample display rooms,
an Exhibition Hall covering 35,000 square feet,
providing the most complete convention facili-
ties found in any hotel. The telephone system
would serve a city of 15,000.

Here, too, is the largest, most beautiful ball-
room in the world, and seven smaller ballrooms.
There are bowling alleys, billiard and pool
tables, special recreation rooms for women and
club rooms for men, and a 1,200 seat theatre
directly connected with the main building.
Children romp in a fairyland playroom. The
Beauty Salon is the finest in the city.

In addition to four magnificent restaurants and
a commodious popular priced lunchroom are
many private dining rooms and a two-story col-
onnade on the roof for outdoor dining and
dancing. Parking facilities are extensive.

The Stevens ushers in a new era in hotel hospitality.

THE STEVENS IS THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD

Virginia Hotel

Rush and Ohio Streets, CHICAGO

One Block West Michigan Blvd.

European, fireproof. One of Chicago's
most comfortable resident and transient
hotels. Ten minutes' walk to shops and
theaters

Room and bath \$2.00 per day

PENNSYLVANIA
The "Not Morris" Hotel
Philadelphia's New Hotel
308 Rooms
Arch at 17 St. and the Parkway
Every room outside, equipped with
lamp, bridge lamp, writing desk, telephone,
circulating ice water, Saturday Evening Post,
morning paper free. Radio reception in each
room.

INDIANA
"Spink Arms"
Apartment and Transient Hotel
Centrally located
W. A. HOLT, Proprietor
410 North Meridian Street
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

On Biscayne Bay
243 N. E. Fifth Street
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Comfort Cottage
A quiet, homelike residence one block
from Atlantic Ocean, affording excellent
opportunity for rest and study.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
MISS EMMA McEEN
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DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

Hotel Mason
Jacksonville, Fla.
GEORGE H. MASON, Mgr.
ELLIOT W. BUTTS, Man. Director

300 Rooms and Baths
HEADQUARTERS
OLD COLONY CLUB
TOP FLOOR DINING ROOM

THE ROOSEVELT
and
BIENVILLE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
These Hotels combine excellent service
with the friendly Southern spirit.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR'S CONCLAVE
ST. PAUL, Minn. (P)—A three-day
conclave of the Grand Commandery
of Knights Templar will bring to-
gether more than 2500 members of
the order when the sixty-second an-
nual meeting gets under way at St.
Paul May 17. Grand commanders
from five states, Illinois, Wisconsin,
Iowa, North and South Dakota, have
already signified their intentions of
being present.

development Association announces.
The airplanes will carry civic dig-
nities and business men as a demon-
stration both of present develop-
ment in air travel and its future pos-
sibilities.
The Development Association is
sponsoring the flight in connection
with the second annual state-wide
commercial aviation education con-
ference, which it has called to meet
here, May 6. On May 7 the new San
Francisco municipal airport will be
dedicated near San Bruno, under the
auspices of the San Francisco Cham-
ber of Commerce.

The Bryson

One of Chicago's Fine Hotels

LAKE PARK AVENUE NEAR 50TH STREET

Those who read The Christian Science Monitor will like the Bryson.
A record has been made by this hotel in attracting guests of discrimination
and refinement.

THE BRYSON offers the UTMOST in HOTEL VALUE; unusual ser-
vice—quiet elegance—the comforts of an exclusive home and good food.
All of these at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

The hotel overlooks Lake Michigan, is convenient to the parks and beaches
and the best transportation in Chicago. Nine minutes downtown on Illinois
Central electric express trains. Surface cars and buses near by. A limited
number of rooms, suites and kitchenettes are available.

Two blocks from a Christian Science church Phone Oakland 3230

In Chicago
The Surf
"There's No Better Address"
Surf St. . . . at Pine Grove Ave.

The Surf combines finer apart-
ment accommodations with
better hotel service for a dis-
criminating clientele.
A private dining room and
kitchen in each apartment.
Surf accommodations offer
every comfort with the atmos-
phere of a cultured home.
Our Tea Room, a place of
quiet refinement, invites your
patronage.
A Christian Science church
one block away

LEWIS S. THOMAS, Manager

Hotel
Alexandria
Rush and Ohio Street
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Moderately priced, conveniently
located, modern hotel. Ten min-
utes walk to Loop Center.

Rooms \$2.00 to \$3.50 with bath.
SPECIAL LOW RATES
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

Hotel
Pearson
190 E. Pearson St.
Chicago
A distinctive residential and
transient hotel, five minutes
north of the loop, in a neigh-
borhood of quiet refinement. All
rooms with private bath.
Rates \$2.50 per day up
SPECIAL PERMANENT RATES

HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL

MASSACHUSETTS

Time for
vacation
plans...
READ THIS

COME to the beautiful hill country of western Massachusetts—beloved of artists and authors and lovers of outdoor sports.

Perfect roads, historic motor trails, friendly hills, rippling brooks, golf, tennis, bathing, canoeing—fine hotels, hospitable inns, pleasant farm and town homes invite and welcome you. Ideal for a joyous and varied vacation. It's not a day too early to start making vacation plans. Let us help. Our booklet "The Call of the Berkshire Hills" is just what you need. Mail the coupon.

Please send me your booklet,
"The Call of the Berkshire Hills", CSM-4-29

NAME _____
STREET _____ CITY _____ STATE _____
BERKSHIRE HILLS CONFERENCE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

VERMONT

Lake View House

Lake St. Catherine, Poulney, Vt.
A place you will like for its location alone, heart of Green Mountains, 1000 feet lake frontage. Forest in rear of 15 acres. Swimming, tennis, golf near, mountain climbing, horseback riding, good table. Bungalows and cottages for rent furnished.
A. G. SCHMIDT



By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will conduct a "World's Fair in Transportation" as the chief attraction of the two-weeks' celebration at Baltimore of the road's one hundredth anniversary. The pageant will be held Sept. 24 to Oct. 8. The centenary grounds on which the display will be held are on the outskirts of Baltimore and a loop track one mile long, a grand stand seating 12,000, and replicas of old stations and other railroad structures are being erected within the inclosure.

A hall of transportation, to house exhibits, is being planned also. It will contain exhibitions of the development of rails and ties, air brake and signals, models of early locomotives, and even replicas of the earliest types of conveyances known. With the loop track and the additional trackage to be built, an opportunity will be afforded to display a mobile and articulate panorama of three miles long, many of the units to be shown in the outdoor display being moved under their own power. The arrangements for the display are being made by Edward Hungerford, centenary director.

Another New Haven Limited
Publicity given to the need of a later New York-Boston limited has brought forth comments from other regular passengers on the present 5 p. m. Merchants Limited who expressed their desire to see a five-hour train scheduled to leave New York at or about 6 p. m.

Florida East Coast
A reduction of 24 hours in the schedules of freight trains between Jacksonville and Miami has been achieved by the Florida East Coast Railway, which has practically rebuilt its road in the last three years. Freight leaving Jacksonville at 1:30 p. m. now reaches Miami at 9 a. m. the next morning, approximately twice the running time of passenger trains.

During February, with a schedule of 19 hours 20 minutes, freight trains averaged a running time of 18 hours 15 minutes for the 366 miles. With a schedule of 30 hours 45 minutes for the entire run between Jacksonville and Key West (522 miles) an average of 29 hours 15 minutes was made during February. This performance has been made possible by the double-tracking of the line, installation of automatic block signals, heavier motive power, larger yards and other improved facilities, such as heavier rails and rock-blasting the track.

From Key West, the road operates a car ferry to Havana, Cuba, a run of six or seven hours.

Reducing Car Detention
The New Haven Railroad had on its lines in February an average of only 13,481 "foreign" freight cars, compared with 19,814 home cars, an improvement which is considered particularly notable in view of the difficulties under which the New Haven operates.

Improved from Previous Year
Compared with the same period in 1926, the improvement may be noted by the fact that in February of that year the number of foreign cars totaled 22,301 on New Haven lines, compared with only 16,791 home cars on-line.

Brighter Colors for Equipment
Complete agreement is expressed by railroad officers in various parts

FACES ALL THE YACHTING

ROCK-MERE

Marblehead Mass.
OPENS JUNE 4
C. H. BRACKETT CO.

The Hawthorne Hotel

SALEM, MASS.
Only 18 miles from Boston, 150 rooms, fireproof, construction, garage, special table d'hôte Luncheon and Dinner.
The ideal place to spend a pleasant week-end.
Ample parking space.
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Phone 4080

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SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS
A Delightful Place to Live, Week-end or Dine Both Winter and Summer
ONLY 30 MINUTES FROM BOSTON
Write for Booklet and Current Menu

CONNECTICUT

"A City Is Known by Its Hotel"

The Bond Hotels

HARTFORD, CONN.
Accommodating 1,000 Guests
Rates \$2.00 up
NEAR RAILROAD STATION
HARRY S. BOND, Managing Director

MAINE

"Le Chalet" BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE

Do you wish to perfect your French during 6 weeks while you are enjoying the privileges of educated French family, beautiful scenery, refreshing air? Address Professor Ruérat, 201 North Oxford Street, Hartford, Conn.

Ye Longfellow Inn

130 Eastern Promenade
PORTLAND, MAINE
Overlooking Casco Bay, wonderfully located on Atlantic Coast opens June 1st.
H. H. PHASE, Proprietor

of the United States with the intention that brighter colors for passenger trains, and brass and nickel platings for locomotives are an essential step in the rebuilding of passenger business. Among officers of various railroads who have expressed their concurrence are representatives of the Delaware & Hudson, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Hudson, and other lines, to whom acknowledgment is made of data received in support of the effort to "dress up" passenger equipment.

New Schedules

Conforming to daylight time, new schedules have been made effective on most roads during the last week. At the same time a number of through trains have been changed, the Pennsylvania having made sweeping changes in its time-tables. The St. Louisan, on which The Christian Science Monitor is carried, now leaves New York at 1:45 p. m., arriving St. Louis, 1:35 p. m. next day. The Missouri Pacific's scenic limited, for Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco, on which The Monitor also is carried, leaves St. Louis at 2:02 p. m., and will be held up to 40 minutes for the St. Louisan, if late.

Faster Trains

The Havana Special, of the Pennsylvania & Atlantic Coast Line, to Key West, on which copies of The Christian Science Monitor may be found, now leaves New York at 3:20 p. m., almost three hours later. A Boston-Miami car via Atlantic Coast Line will be handled daily in the Federal Express from Boston at 5:35 p. m.

The Southern, a Pennsylvania-Seaboard Air Line train, will leave New York at 9:30 a. m., reaching

GREATER BOSTON

Hotel Hemenway

BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person \$3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) 4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) 5.00 a day and up
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

Hotel Lincolnshire

20 Charles Street, Boston

Next to Corner of Beacon Street

A RECENT NOTABLE ADDITION TO BOSTON'S HOTELS

Delightfully located at the Public Garden and Common, adjacent to all essential centers, shops, theaters, clubs, and Charles River. A new hotel, homelike and refined. Favored by women traveling without escort. Excellent restaurant. Garage accommodations. Rates are moderate.

Descriptive Booklet on Request

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, President

What Hotel in Boston

These hotels cater to an exclusive clientele in which the traveler may find his every wish gratified.

HOTEL TOURAINE
Boylston and Tremont Streets
Near leading shops, theaters and clubs.

PARKER HOUSE
School and Tremont Streets
A new hotel with 800 guest rooms, each with bath and shower bath. Also circulating ice water. Open May, 1927. Annex remains open.

YOUNG'S HOTEL
Court Street and Court Square
In the financial district.

J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION

Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Corner, Charlestown East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.

The Charlesgate

Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.

Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Corner, Charlestown East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.

AMERICAN PLAN DINING ROOM

Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers

Hotel Bellevue

Beacon Street

Next to State House

BOSTON

Send for our booklet with Guide to Historic Boston.

C. S. Andrews, Mgr.

HOTEL PURITAN

390 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

The Distinctive Boston House

One of the most homelike hotels in the world.

Send for our booklet with Guide to Historic Boston.

C. S. Andrews, Mgr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire

Hunton House

North Sutton, N. H.

"On the Lake Amid the Mountains"

Now is the time to plan your summer vacation. 100 miles from Boston. Sports include golf, tennis, swimming, canoeing and horseback riding. Orchestra and dancing. Now open. Booklet, Address R. L. SEYMOUR, Prop.

Address R. L. SEYMOUR, Prop.

EDGEHILL AND CAMPS

WONALANCET ROAD

TEMBURTH, N. H.

The inn with a new view of Chocoma. Two remodeled century-old farm houses, electric lights, steam heat, bath, 1 and 2-room camps with stoves.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Lesson of a Life

TWENTY-FIVE years ago Senator Albert J. Beveridge was looked upon by a very great number of American people as a bright hope for those who desired to see a higher type of personal devotion and a more intellectual atmosphere in American politics. Yet today, as the achievements of his life come to be enumerated, it is seen that not in the rough and tumble fight of politics which he loved, but in the quiet and persistent researches of the historian, to which he turned rather unwillingly, have his great laurels been won. It not infrequently thus happens that man mistakes the true nature of the contribution which he can best make to human welfare. It is seldom, however, that the contrast between high but unrealized ambition, and equally high achievement in an endeavor undertaken only reluctantly is so strikingly presented.

An early, almost juvenile, reputation for oratory served as the first introduction of Beveridge to politics. His style was brilliant, even flowery. Mr. Dooley remarked that "he made a speech you could wait to." But his was never a voice and nothing else. Back of the flowery phraseology was a rich wealth of conviction, knowledge, thought and purpose. He entered the Senate in 1900 when it was the home of ingrained conservatism and reaction. He sought to impress upon it those progressive ideas which even then were beginning to manifest themselves within his own party, and he received at the hands of his elders a hazing of the sort that only the Senate's Old Guard could inflict. Not infrequently he spoke to the presiding officer and rows of empty benches, and yet among his constituents the more radical ones condemned him because he was sometimes found voting with the Old Guard which disciplined him. For the fact was that though he was a progressive he always kept his feet on the ground.

Not that he lacked courage. He went out of the Republican Party in 1912 and served as the chairman of the convention which nominated Roosevelt. He stood as Progressive candidate for Governor of Indiana that year, and went down to glorious defeat with the revolutionaries against the old-time domination of the Republican Party. He never came back again into political prominence, though it is reported that after his defeat for the Senate in 1922, President Harding considered offering him an ambassadorship.

It was, however, long before this that, recognizing the fact that doors of political preferment were closed, if not indeed locked and barred against him, he turned to literature and wrote his life of John Marshall. Into it he put a quality of patient research possible only to a man of unlimited leisure, a degree of acumen in legal interpretation which could alone proceed from a man trained in the history and the practice of the law, and a wealth of rhetorical diction which bespoke the practiced orator. The book was an instant success, and brought to him such plaudits from students, from learned societies the world over, as the senatorial activities, the loss of which he so greatly deplored, never had evoked. He won at once recognition as one of the great biographers of the century, and an authority on a formative period of American history. In the closing years of his life he was engaged upon a biography of Abraham Lincoln, which all who were familiar with his John Marshall will regret can never be completed.

Is the lesson taught by the political disappointments and the literary triumphs of this man merely the old one of the vanity of human ambitions? Rather is it not to be learned from his life that there is a guidance which shapes the ends of man to the accomplishment of the best and the greatest service, notwithstanding his own ignorant and fruitless endeavors to stray into a wrong path. The world of letters and of historical learning will long remember the historian, Albert J. Beveridge. It has already forgotten who defeated him for the United States Senate.

A Defense of the Y. M. C. A. in China

SERIOUS allegations against the Y. M. C. A. in China, to the effect that it is promoting anti-foreign feeling in the South, made by André d'Olivier in the Paris Gaulois, are doubtless a reflex of the propaganda due to the present civil war. Nevertheless, such charges against a Christian organization, strong in America and England, whose efforts in the past have ever been directed toward improving the physical and moral well-being of youth throughout the world, China not excepted, should not be allowed to pass without challenge or protest.

The humanitarian record of the Young Men's Christian Association during the Great War in Europe is a record of which it may well be proud. That it now should be accused of pernicious political activity abroad and of "taking sides" in China's domestic turbulence is not surprising, but that these allegations should be taken with a grain of salt and seen as the fruitage of military mendacity is indicated by new and convincing proofs of confidence in Y. M. C. A. integrity afforded in both British and Chinese quarters.

Responding to an appeal by Maj.-Gen. John Duncan for the immediate establishment of a Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai for the British and other defense troops stationed there, Lord Inchcape, head of the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company and no stranger to China and her ways, recently started the fund with a gift of £2000. The additional money needed was quickly raised in London and telegraphed to Shanghai, and forthwith three Y. M. C. A. centers were in full operation for the convenience and comfort of the defenders of menaced foreign life and property, showing how little credence British places in anti-Y. M. C. A. rumors.

The second proof of unimpaired confidence in the organization founded by Sir George Williams in England nearly eighty-three years ago appears in an article by T. Z. Koo, a Chinese, in the Christian Century, in which he discusses the struggle for domination of the Kuomintang between the "Rights," the moderate fol-

lowers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and the "Lefts," or extremists, which include the Communists. At present the "Lefts," he explains, are in the ascendancy. Dr. Koo, in discussing the antagonism shown at the present time toward religion by the "Lefts," says in part:

"The Y. M. C. A. was early singled out by the anti-Christian group for destruction. The chief method used so far is to cut off the membership of the Y. M. C. A., thereby cutting off the source of support. As the Y. M. C. A. in local centers is entirely dependent upon local subscriptions, the prospect before them is an extremely serious one."

Dr. Koo thus indicates that the accusations against the Y. M. C. A. spring from hostility to the Christian religion as at present administered in China, and not because of any wrongdoing on the part of the "Y," which, pointing to a creditable and honorable past, has a right to ask: "For which of these things do ye stone me?"

Capital Supply and Interest Rates

BORROWERS for industrial, commercial or building-construction purposes, who have been looking forward to a substantial reduction in the rate of interest on loans, are somewhat puzzled over what seems to be an exception to the normal operation of the law of supply and demand. That under pressure of the vastly increased demand for capital, following the outbreak of the World War, with the resultant necessity for an enormous volume of loans for new enterprises, interest rates should have sharply advanced, was to have been expected.

Previous to 1914 Europe had invested great amounts in American securities, most of which were returned to meet obligations for the purchase of war munitions and other needed supplies. The outcome was a period of unusually high interest rates, from which there has as yet been no marked recession. Yet while interest rates remain higher than in former years, there is a general agreement that at no time in the history of the United States has loanable capital been more abundant. If any proof of this situation were needed it is found in the fact that during the past few years foreign governments and individual enterprises have borrowed several billions of dollars from American investors, and the making of loans to other lands continues on a large scale.

Looking backward twenty years or so, an examination of the prices and interest rates of staple government, railway and industrial securities shows that despite the relative scarcity of capital in the earlier era, lenders were willing to accept much lower net returns on their investments. According to the accepted theory of capital supply and interest rates, the greater abundance of loanable capital should have been accompanied by a corresponding decline in interest. That the rates of interest have not yet declined to the point reached in the earlier period is in part explainable by the continued demand for foreign loans. A second factor operating to sustain interest rates is the diminished purchasing power of the dollar, under which a return of, say, 6 per cent, is in reality only about 3½ per cent, as measured in purchasing terms of pre-war days. Translated into definite income, it would probably be found that present-day investors are not receiving a much larger net return on their capital than those of twenty years ago, when prices of goods, wages and other costs were so greatly below those prevailing today.

Vermont Leads in a Farm Program

VERMONT has just given another proof of the renewed progressiveness that is animating the State. Its action this time is taken very appropriately in relation to its most important industry—agriculture. The Legislature at its recent session passed, and the Governor signed, the first uniform marketing bill to be adopted in New England, the Green Mountain State thus taking the lead in legislation that was recommended for action this year by the New England Council. It was approved by the New England Farm Marketing Conference and was endorsed by the commissioners of agriculture of all six states and by all the New England governors.

Vermont is, therefore, to be congratulated on being the first commonwealth of the section to take this particular step in the general movement of New England farmers to improve their industry through their own energy and enterprise instead of going to Washington with appeals for special aid through legislation. New England farmers have at last realized that they have a great and rich market for their produce right at their doors. They have learned that in order to meet the keen competition of other states and foreign countries in that market they must improve their methods of handling and shipping their products by every up-to-date device.

The marketing legislation in which Vermont has led all its neighbors authorizes the commissioner of agriculture to establish grades and standards of farm products, the idea being to make these uniform throughout New England. E. H. Jones, the Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture, expresses his appreciation of the new legislation in a statement in which he says:

New England agricultural economists unanimously agree that the emphasis which has been laid upon increased production of agricultural products should now be superseded by an organized effort to place these products on the market more efficiently.

The plan is both essential and practicable. It provides a method by which the farmer may offer his products to the buyer under a state guaranty that the contents of the package will be found as represented, and is, therefore, a service to the producer and consumer alike. Vermont certified seed potatoes have already attained an enviable reputation by being marketed under a similar plan, and there is no reason why her maple and other characteristic products should not do likewise.

In union there is strength, and our six New England states can and should be a unit in this program, retaining, moreover, their own individuality and identification. William M. Jardine, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, recognizes that New England is awake in this matter, for in a recent speech in Boston he said: "I congratulate the agricultural committee of the New England Council on its plan to establish a standard for locally grown high-quality products."

The other five New England states will hardly let Vermont stand alone long in the farm mar-

keting forward movement. They will probably enact similar laws soon, so that the whole northeastern section of the country will be in a stronger position agriculturally than heretofore and in a better condition to meet the competition in its own market from other states and countries whose farms have been more favored by nature than those of "rock-ribbed" New England.

The Silver Cornet Band

NO MATTER how far one has traveled in miles, or how many the intervening years since his boyhood days in some inconspicuous county seat or thrifty village, the simple mention of the "silver cornet band" brings a reminiscent thrill which recalls summer evenings and scenes never to be forgotten. In memory even the faces and figures of many of the members of the organization still stand out clearly and distinctly. There was the postmaster, mustached and tall but not particularly dignified, who played the bass horn. It is recalled how easily and dexterously he manipulated the ponderous instrument, compelling it to yield strangely harmonious yet abrupt and petulant tones. There was the stonecutter who had the reputation of being a past master cornetist, and his apprentice, the leader of the band, who slid a trombone caressingly from high note to low while critically appraising the work of all the others.

But to the keenly observing boy who aspired some day to be a drummer, the adroitness of the barber who executed marvelous feats with drumsticks seemed the acme of desirable achievement. There was a dignity and poise attending the bass drummer on state occasions when the band led a Fourth of July procession or a political parade which seemed to demand the possession of a greater avoirdupois than the adolescent ever hopes to achieve. It would have been glory enough to have been permitted to help carry the ponderous instrument through the streets behind fluttering banners, the step keeping time to the melodious "boom," "boom" from the padded weapon of the great personage just in the rear.

But there were seasons of the year, in those periods when new "talent" was being trained, or when circumstances made necessary a change of leaders, when even the youthful champion of the organization relaxed in his enthusiasm. From the curtained second-story windows of the town hall there would emerge at such times the most unexplainable and trying discords. A village band out of tune, with some of the players unmindful of the fact that they were "off pitch," holds the original letters patent on methods for producing static. Discords atmospherically interposed are harmonious in comparison.

Still those who devoted their evenings to efforts to perfect themselves in musicianship, as well as those with some knowledge of the art who gave freely of their time and patience in teaching the novices, deserved and received the appreciation of their admiring townspeople. Now the band is forced to share its popularity with rival attractions. The phonograph was the first to bring music into the home. Following this came the automobile, which made it possible for the villager to travel to and from the larger cities, where opportunities were found to listen to the best music. And now the radio has come to bring both the best and the poorest from the four corners of the world to the smallest hamlet and the humblest domicile.

Without personal observation or inquisitive inquiry, the impression is that the silver cornet band has surrendered some measure of its former prestige. The successors of the boys of a few decades ago probably do not hang in transport upon the first sustained chords of the recruited organization, or wait impatiently through the early months of spring and summer for the reappearance of glittering horns and refurbished gray-and-yellow uniforms. The simple epic of the village band bids fair soon to be completed, but its history, the story of its rise and fall, is filled with unostentatious sacrifices which could not fail to bring a realization of some purposeful and helpful achievement.

Editorial Notes

Even if it can be seen as nothing more, the election of Miss Mildred Letton, who is an outspoken prohibitionist, as class president of the senior class at Teachers College in Kansas City, Mo., is at least a straw pointing in the direction in which the wind is blowing. And it is noteworthy that Miss Letton is strongly of the opinion that, despite contrary reports, prohibition sentiment and the practice of prohibition are on the increase among high school and college students, because it would certainly seem that she should be in a position to know whereof she speaks. This is her view in a nutshell, and there is really little doubt that it is the correct one.

My observation has been that very few young people in the schools are temperate or given to irregularities of other kinds. As a matter of fact, these practices are frowned upon by the great majority of students that the youth in school cannot "get by" with them. The boys who drink, for example, are known to be separate from the group. They are, in a sense, social outcasts.

One by one the mysteries of childhood are being dissipated, and now that it has been established that Mother Goose was no mythical character but an actual woman—and at that a Boston woman—by the name of Elizabeth Foster Vergoose, a last word would seem to have been spoken. The story of the origin of these nursery jingles that have become so famous under the title of "Mother Goose's Rhymes" is interesting, but it leaves the great problem untouched as to what it is that has long rendered them so extraordinarily fascinating to young folks. What grown-up person, too, is there who does not get at least a slight thrill at the thought of "Old King Cole," or "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son"? Anyhow it is interesting to the ordinary individual to learn that these rhymes were prepared by a woman for her own grandchildren. Perhaps in the fact of this intimate touch lies the secret of their hold upon the children of a generation long removed from the day of their origin.

British and American Films

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

NO LAWMAKER can compel dramatists to write good plays, or painters to paint beautiful pictures, or film producers to produce artistic films. The rooted English objection of any censorship of the arts is due to a conviction that official servants of the state are not fit persons to decide on the merits or demerits of works of art.

Yet at this moment we have the British Government and Parliament concerning themselves with a Cinematograph Films Bill, on the ground that the British Empire is being inundated with films which are said to exercise a bad effect upon the British character. At first sight this appears to be a palpable contradiction of the views just set forth. Indeed, some of the strongest objections which have been raised to this much-disputed measure rest on this very point, that there is nothing in the bill to insure the production of films of a high quality.

That criticism, so far as it goes, is true; but it misses the point. The difficulty of viewing this question rightly is due to the fact that it involves at least three issues which, though really distinct, have been hopelessly jumbled up in argument and debate. There is a purely economic issue; there is an artistic issue; and there is a third, and separate, issue, which I may call national, turning upon the kind of national character and culture which motion pictures cannot fail to express.

First, then, as to the economic question. This governs the others, for unless it is economically possible to produce pictures within Great Britain, it is difficult to control their quality, and impossible to secure their British character. From this point of view the bill is frankly directed against the monopoly of the United States producers, and is therefore an unsolicited testimonial to the skill, resource and enterprise of the experts of California, who have secured first place in this world industry.

Englishmen have nothing but admiration for the technical capacity, the daring, the business acumen of those Americans who lead the way in a movement so profoundly affecting the habits of the world. It is a tribute to their skill, not a reflection upon it, that British legislators are devising means to encourage home production.

But, it may be argued, if the British producers are less skillful, they do not deserve to succeed; and if equally skillful, why do they need special protection? The answer is simple. There are about 16,000 cinema halls in America, as against 4000 in Great Britain; and considerably more than four times as many Americans visit the pictures every year as there are Britons visiting British halls.

The main cost of films lies in the production, not in the multiplication of copies. A film which can be shown to 4,000,000 people is nearly four times as remunerative as a film which can be shown to 1,000,000 only. The cost of producing even the most expensive superfilm in California can therefore be recovered by selling it in the American market. The owners can afford to sell it at a very low price in the British market, and undercut any price which would be remunerative to a British producer.

But even if the British with their limited public cannot bring out the costly pictures in which Hollywood excels, could they not produce others, less expensive, but first rate of their kind? Here, too, however, they are handicapped: for the American companies—quite justifiably, from their point of view—have secured a strong hold on the British renters and exhibitors. The latter, as a condition of securing the superfilms which are so much in demand, are obliged to contract to take others, en bloc, without seeing them, and even before they have been produced.

I have only dwelt upon this tiresome economic aspect of the question to make the position clear. For the films bill can only operate through economic means—it prohibits blind booking and block booking, and compels exhibitors to show a fixed quota of British films, beginning with 7½ per cent and working up to 25 per cent. Thus a certain proportion of the home market is assured for home producers.

But the British public would never have taken so much interest in this question if it were purely, or even primarily, a matter of trade. If, indeed, it were that, all the stalwart free traders in the country would be up in arms against a measure which might appear to dictate to traders what they should trade in, and to consumers what they should consume.

Even as it is, owing to the confusion of issues, there

has been much free trade opposition to the bill. But the fact remains that no matter what the particular attitude to this particular scheme may be, there is an almost universal feeling that something ought to be done, and that to do nothing would be a serious injury to the morale and mentality of the British Empire.

But why, it will be asked, this special objection to American films? To which the emphatic answer is, there is no objection whatever to American films, as such. There is in Great Britain a rapidly growing interest in every kind of American art. There never was a time when so many American plays were being performed in London as has been the case recently.

In contemporary American literature critics discern a force and quality which are acting in a valuable manner upon English literature. In architecture, too, the new notes which America has introduced in the last thirty years are finding a responsive echo among British architects, and the influence is recognized as decidedly for the good.

So, too, in the popular art of the cinema. Englishmen would regard it as a great misfortune if the best that America can give were not available for the British public. They would think it a loss, also, if even in that second-best which must constantly be offered to the masses, examples representative of the behavior, habits, expression, dress of the varied population of America were not shown in their picture halls. To know how people in other countries habitually conduct themselves is part of a cosmopolitan education.

But this is not the question which arises. At present about 95 per cent of the pictures shown in Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and the crown colonies come from America; and in all parts of the Empire the public have few opportunities of seeing representations of social life drawn from the mother country. The position, then, is not that the British wish to exclude American films, but that they protest against the exclusion of British films.

Now is the object of the measure introduced into Parliament to provide for the production of more artistic pictures—no legislation can do that. It can only hope to provide conditions under which pictures can be economically manufactured. An Act of Parliament cannot insist that pictures shall conform to some ideal standard of merit fixed by the critics; but it can insist that, where they are shown, some shall be British.

The public feeling which is behind this bill, then, is not mainly due to a desire to protect British trading interests. Still less is it stimulated by interest in fine art, as such. It is due to a partly conscious, partly instinctive desire to preserve what is traditionally British in the British character, and to keep the civilization of other parts of the Empire in touch with that of the home country by representations of its own life and customs.

The motive behind it is not fanciful, nor is it jingo. For who does not know that the motion pictures are an all-pervasive subtle influence molding the character of the masses imperceptibly, intimately, and constantly? Every day, before the eyes of hundreds of thousands of English people, and perhaps millions of Americans, pictures of daily existence unfold themselves, vividly presented with a view to arresting the attention of spectators at the moments when they are highly excited and impressionable.

Every nation having a civilization upon which it sets any store will seek to preserve what is distinctive in its character—this is the first task of national self-preservation. The ancient Roman Empire was doomed to decay when the distinctive Latin character and culture were swamped under the too cosmopolitan influence of its vast empire.

Who would not think it a loss to the world if the French people ceased to be French in their manners and ideas, and became British or American? Not that we think the French in the least superior to the British or the Americans—but they are different, and have something all their own to contribute to the world stock. For the same reason, now that the English see a subtle and very penetrating influence which threatens to de-Anglicize the character of their people, they are taking defensive steps to preserve their character.

With this object their American friends will undoubtedly sympathize. For just as we Britons like them all the more because they are American, we hope they will like us all the more because we are British.

Press of the World

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Obstacles

THE mistake commonly made is to view an obstacle as "an insurmountable obstruction," whereas it is only a difficulty of some kind, which can be overcome with a little perseverance and intelligence. Regarded in this light, obstacles are to be welcomed, for they develop our strength of character. If everything is smooth and plain-sailing, calling for no special effort on our part, we cannot expect to make the most of ourselves and develop our capacities to the full. It is opposition that brings out our reserve forces, carrying us on to greater achievement. Those who rise superior to their difficulties are bound to make progress, if they consistently triumph over every obstacle as it is met. It is a common, but very unfortunate, thing for young people to get discouraged when they come up against an impediment of any kind. They should really regard all such trials as tests of character. Forceful personalities are formed in just that way—by measuring wits with contrary circumstances. Let all those who aspire to win to high place take heart at what Mr. Bok tells them, out of his practical experience: "I looked at the top, and instead of finding it overcrowded, I was surprised at the few who had reached there; the top fairly begged for more to climb its heights."—*Hamilton Spectator*.

Lighting Mt. Etna

A pillar of smoke by day and of fire by night, a guide for aviators on Mediterranean routes, is what Italian engineers would make of Mt. Etna. The smoking peak which dominates the sea on the eastern coast of Sicily is already a glaring landmark for the daytime traveler. The problem is to make it a nightly beacon, one of the now numerous inland lighthouses which on both sides of the Atlantic mark the routes of aerial arcoses bearing mail and freight and passengers.

Several months ago France erected at Dijon, on the route from Paris to Switzerland, a 1,000,000-candle-power light. Etna also would have a similar beacon. But the engineers who are considering the project would eliminate the transmission of electrical current up the steep mountain. Instead, they propose to generate the power on the top of the peak. They would harness the winds that sweep the snow-capped volcano. According to their estimates, power equal to that generated by Niagara Falls may be obtained from the constant gales about the peak. They would make the storms that menace the air traveler a guide on his journey.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

The Tree Crop

With all the attention given to the farmer and his troubles, only a few people are turning their thoughts to what may well become before long the fundamental problem of crop raising.

The tree crop has never been treated as agricultural, but as population increases the country will be compelled to focus all its agricultural knowledge upon the planting and maturing of forests.

It is not merely that the supply of wood will become scarce if trees are cut faster than they grow. Cities cannot exist without great supplies of water, and this in turn depends upon huge areas of water-bearing lands, a characteristic of which is forest growth.

Every owner of uncultivated land should be a tree farmer, using every available acre for producing trees for the profit of himself and society.—*Lebanon Reporter*.

Secondhand Names

George Washington, Winfield Scott, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and others who offer from the panegyric or sublimity of their parents' ideas about naming children will give their heartfelt approval to a recent decree of the Italian Cabinet which forbids tagging babies with the names of famous or illustrious persons. Bearers of highfalutin or "sissified" names will wish they could be born again in Italy when they read the bestial of "ridiculous, shameful or subversive names" is also banned. "Subversive" covers a lot of ground. Many a "Benjamin Franklin" has silently resented the steam roller effect of his name on his personality and many an Algernon Percival has sighed for the sturdy mediocrity of William Henry.

But, so far as we are aware, in this country no victim of any of these systems of nomenclature has promulgated the idea that "there ought to be a law against it." Maybe it took a superfluity of "Vittorio Emanuele" to do that.

Names are important, Shakespeare to the contrary notwithstanding. They may have a material effect on the lives of their owners. If thoughtless or misguided parents propose to inflict a handicapping name on their offspring, the protective agency which interposes is doing the helpless infant a good turn.

Paternalistic though the decree may seem, it has its points. If you doubt it, ask the next "Grover Cleveland" you meet.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Learning to Control Acoustics

An invention has recently been produced at the National Physical Laboratory for investigating the sound properties of models of public buildings.

The importance of this invention is obvious when one considers that up to the present architects have had no accurate method of forecasting the acoustics of their projected buildings. Public halls, churches, theaters, schoolrooms, etc., are designed, and no one knows whether they will be good or bad for speaking or singing until they are built.

The instrument consists of an electric circuit containing two spark-gaps. One gap the spark makes a loud noise, while in the second the spark makes a bright flash. By connecting the second gap to a condenser the bright spark is delayed so that the sound wave from the loud spark has proceeded some way before it is overtaken by the light ray.

When the light ray passes through the front of the sound wave it is refracted, which enables a photograph of the position of the front of the sound wave to be obtained. Thus the wave can be traced all round the inside of the model after reflection from the sides. It is believed that it is not difficult to deduce from the model what will happen in the completed building.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Progress of Abstinence in Ireland

To anyone who knows northern Ireland well the progress of total abstinence during the last twenty-five years is very marked. A quarter of a century ago the 12th of July was an occasion for an orgy of drunkenness; today the sight of a drunken man is rare, and a drunken member of the procession is hardly to be encountered. Then the majority of diners at a public dinner in Belfast drank wine or spirits; today those who do so are in a minority. The change has been due to persuasion and reason.—*Irish Statesman*.